Middletown Transcript.

VOL. I. MIDDLETOWN, NEW CASTLE COUNTY, DELAWARE, SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 8, 1868. NO. 6.

Original Poetry.

CHILDHOOD-HOURS.

Affectionately inscribed to his Sister,

BY H. VANDERFORD.

Oh! childhood-hours are flown, Mary,
Those bright and sunny hours,
When, hand-in-hand, with buoyant heart,
We sported midst the flow'rs,
Or wander'd by the brook, Mary,
Or gambol'd o'er the green—
Oh! happy, happy child-hood hours,
Ye may no more be seen!

Oh! we were happy then, Mary,
The earth with beauty teem'd—
Array'd in hope's prismatic hues,
A paradise it seem'd—
The sun more brightly shone, Mary,
The stars were brighter, too,
And fields were deck'd in richer green,—
The heavens in deeper blue.

Yes, we were happy then, Mary,
Our hearts were free from care,
And innocence and purity
Were ever present there—
The world in beauty shone, Mary,
Its rainbow-tints were bright,
But clouds soon interven'd and hid
Its beauty from our sight.

Oh! mem'ry loves to dwell, Mary,
Upon those hours so dear;
Their ev'ry joyous incident
Is deeply graven there;
And oft we fondly turn, Mary,
From griefs and cares away,
To pleasant reminiscences
Of childhood's summer-day.

But childhood-hours are flown, Mary,
Alas! forever flown!
Oh! would their joys we might recall
And make them still our own;
Then life would sweetly pass, Mary,
On time's untiring wing,
And every day and every hour,
Some new delight would bring.

An Interesting Story.

MARY MOORE.

All my life long I had known Mary Moore. All my life I loved her.

Our mothers were old playmates and first cousins. My first recollections are of a boy, in a red frock and morocco shoes, rocking a cradle in which reposed a sunny haired, blue eyed baby, not quite a year old. That boy was myself—Harry Church; that blessed baby was Mary Moore.

Later still I see myself at the little school house, drawing my little chaise up to the door that Mary might ride home. Many a beating have I gained on such occasions, for other boys besides me liked her, and she I fear was something of a flirt, even in her pinafore. How elegantly she came tripping down the steps when I called her name. How sweetly her blue eyes looked up at me. How gaily rang out her merry laugh. No one but Mary could ever bring her heart so soon to her lips. I followed that laugh from my days of childhood till I grew an awkward blushing youth—I followed it through the heated noon of manhood—and now, when the frosts of age are silvering my hair, and many children climb upon my knee and call me "father," I find that the memories of youth are strong, and that, even in my gray hairs, I am following the music still.

When I was fifteen the first great sorrow of my life came upon my heart. I was sent to school, and was obliged to part with Mary. We were not to see each other for three long years. This to me, was like a sentence to death, for Mary was like life itself to me. But hearts are tough things after all.

I left college in all the flush and vigor of my nineteenth year. I was no longer awkward and embarrassed. I had grown into a tall, slender stripling, with a very good opinion of myself, both in general and particular. If I thought of Mary Moore it was to imagine how I could dazzle and bewilder her with my good looks and wonderful mental attainments, and never thinking she might dazzle and bewilder me still more. I was a coxcomb, I know; but as youth and good looks have fled, I trust that I may be believed when I say that self conceit has left me also.

An advantageous proposal was made to me at that time, and accepting it, I gave up all idea of a profession, and prepared to go to India. In my hurried visit home of two days, I saw nothing of Mary Moore. She had gone to a boarding school at some distance, and was not expected home until the following May. I uttered one sigh to the memory of my little blue eyed playmate, and then called myself a "man" again.

In a year I thought, as the vehicle whirled away from our door, in a year, or three years at the very most, I will return, and if Mary is as pretty as she used to be, why, then perhaps I may marry her.

And thus I settled the future of a young lady whom I had not seen for four years. I never thought of the possibility of her refusing me—never dreamed that she would not condescend to accept my offer.

But now I know that, had Mary met me then, she would have despised me.—Perhaps in the scented and affected student she might have found plenty of sport; but as for loving me, or feeling the slightest interest in me, I should have perhaps found myself mistaken. India was my salvation, not merely because of my success, but because my laborious industry had counteracted the evil of my nature, and had made me a better man. When at the end of three years I prepared to return, I said nothing of the reformation in myself which I knew had taken place.

They loved me as I was, I murmured to myself, and they shall find out for themselves whether I am better worth loving than formerly.

I picked up many a token from that land of romance and gold, for the friends I hoped to meet: the gift of Mary Moore I selected with a beating heart; it was a ring of rough, virgin gold, with my name and hers engraved inside—that was all; and yet the sight of the little toy strangely thrilled me as I balanced it upon the tip of my finger.

To the eyes of others it was but a small plain circlet, suggesting thoughts, perhaps by its elegance, of the beautiful white hand that was to wear it. But to me—how much was embodied there! A loving smile on a beautiful face—low words of welcome—a future home and a sweet smiling face—all these delights were hidden within that little ring of gold.

Tall, bearded and sun-bronzed, I knocked at the door of my father's house. The lights in the parlor window, and the hum of conversation and cheerful laughter showed me that company was assembled there. I hoped sister Lizzy would come to the door, and that I might greet my family when no strange eye was looking carlessly on.

But no—a servant answered my summons. They were too merry in the parlor to heed the long absent one who asked for admittance. A bitter thought like this ran through my mind as I heard the sounds from the parlor and saw the half suppressed smile on the servant's face.

I hesitated a moment before making myself known or asking for any of the family. And while I stood silent a strange apparition grew up before me; from behind the servant peered out a small golden head, a tiny, delicate form followed, and a sweet childish face with blue eyes, was lifted to mine—so like to those of one who had brightened my boyhood, that I started back with a sudden feeling of pain.

"What is your name, my pretty?" I asked while the wondering servant held the door.

"Mary Moore."

"And what else?" I asked quickly.

She lifted up her hands to shade her eyes—I had seen that very attitude in another, in my boyhood, many and many a time and answered, in a sweet, bird-like voice—

"Mary Moore Chester," lisped the child.

My heart sank down like lead. Here was an end to all the bright dreams and hopes of my youth and manhood. Frank Chester, my boyish rival, who had often tried, and tried in vain, to usurp my place beside the girl, had succeeded at last, and had won her away from me. This was the child—his child and Mary's.

I sank, body and soul, beneath this blow. And hiding my face in my hands I leaned against the door, while my heart wept tears of blood. The little one gazed at me, grieved and amazed, and put up her pretty lips as if about to cry, while the perplexed servant stepped to the parlor door, and called my sister out to see who it was that conducted himself so strangely. I heard a light step, and a pleasant voice saying—

"Did you wish to see my father, sir?"

I looked up. There stood a pretty, sweet faced maiden of twenty, not much changed from the dear little sister I had loved so well. I looked at her for a moment, and then stilling the tumult of my heart by a mighty effort, I opened my arms and said—

"Lizzie, don't you know me?"

"Harry! Oh, my brother Harry!" she cried, and threw herself upon my breast. She wept as if her heart would break.

I could not weep. I drew her gently into the lighted parlor, and stood before them all.

There was a rush and cry of joy, and then my father and mother sprang towards me, and welcomed me home with heartfelt tears. Oh, strange and passing sweet is such a greeting to the wayworn traveler. And as I held my dear old mother to my heart, and grasped my father's hand, while Lizzie clung beside me, I felt that all was not yet lost, and although another had secured life's choicest blessing, many a joy remained for me in the dear sanctuary of home.

There were four other inmates of the room who had risen on my sudden entrance. One was the blue eyed child whom I had already seen, and who now stood beside Frank Chester, cliging to his hand. Near by stood Lizzie Moore, Mary's eldest sister, and in a distant corner, to which she had hurriedly retreated when my name was spoken, stood a tall and slender figure half hidden by the heavy window curtains that fell to the floor.

When the first rapturous greeting was over, Lizzie led me forward with a timid grace, and Frank Chester grasped my hand.

"Welcome home, my boy!" he said, with loud cheerful tones I remembered so well. "You have changed so that I never would have known you; but no matter about that—your heart is in the right place, I know."

"How can you say he is changed?" said my mother, gently. "To be sure he looks older and graver, and more like a man than when he went away; but his eyes and smile are the same as ever. It is a heavy heart which changes him. He is my boy still."

"Aye mother, I answered sadly, I am your boy still."

Heaven help me! at that moment I felt like a boy, and it would have been a blessed relief to have wept upon her bosom, as I had done in infancy. But I kept down the beating of my heart and the tremor of my lip, and answered quietly, as I looked into his full handsome face—

"You have changed, too, Frank, but I think for the better."

"Oh, yes—thank you for the compliment," he answered with a hearty laugh.

"My wife tells me I grow handsomer every day."

His wife. Could I hear the name and keep silent still?

"And have you seen my little girl?" he added, lifting the infant in his arms and kissing her crimsoned cheek. "I tell you Harry there is not such another in the world. Don't you think she looks very much like her mother used to."

"Very much! I faltered."

"Hallo!" cried Frank with a suddenness which made me start violently, "I have forgotten to introduce you to my wife; I believe she and you used to be playmates in your young days—yes Harry!" and he slapped me on the back. "For the sake of old times and because you were not at the wedding, I will give you leave to kiss her once, but mind, old fellow, you are never to repeat the ceremony. Come—here she is, and I for once want to see how you will manage those ferocious moustaches of yours in the operation."

He pushed Lizzie, laughing and blushing toward me. A gleam of light and hope almost too dazzling to bear came over me, and I cried out before I thought, "Not Mary."

I must have betrayed my secret to every one in the room. But nothing was said; even Frank, in general so obtuse, was this time silent. I kissed the fair cheek of the young wife, and hurried to the silent figure looking out the window.

"Mary—Mary Moore," I said, in a low eager tone, have you no welcome to give the wanderer?"

She turned and laid her hand in mine and said hurriedly—

"I am glad to see you here, Harry."

Simple words and yet how blessed they made me. I would not have yielded her up that moment for an emperor's crown. For there was the happy home group and the dear home fireside,—here sweet Mary Moore. The eyes I had dreamed of by day and night were falling beneath the ardent gaze of mine, and the sweet face I had so long prayed to see was there beside me. I never knew the meaning of happiness until that moment.

Many years have passed since that happy night, and the hair that was dark and glossy then is fast turning grey. I am now grown to be an old man, and can look back to a happy, and I hope a well spent life. And yet, sweet as it has been I would not recall a single day, for the love that made my manhood so bright, shines also upon my white hairs.

An old man. Can this be so? At heart I am as young as ever. And Mary, with her bright hair parted smoothly from a brow that has a slight furrow upon it, is still the Mary of other days. To me she can never grow old nor change. The heart that held her in infancy and sheltered her in the flush and beauty of womanhood can never cast her out till life shall cease to warm. Not even then, for love still lives above.

The Unchangeable Land.

In the East things do not change. As Abraham pitched his tent in Bethel, so does an Arab Sheik now set up his camp; as David built his palace on Mount Zion, so would a Turkish Pasha now arrange his house. In every street may be seen the hairy children of Esau, squatting on the ground devouring a mess of lentils like that for which the rough hunter sold his birthright. Along every road plod the sons of Rechab, whose fathers, thousands of years ago, bound themselves and theirs to drink no wine, plant no tree, enter within no door, and their children have kept the oath; and at every khan are young men around the pan of parched corn dipping their morsel into the dish.

Job's plow is still used, and the seed is still trodden into the ground by asses and kine. Olives are shaken from the bough as directed by Isaiah, and the grafting of trees is unchanged since the days of Saul. The Syrian house is still, as formerly, only a stone tent, as a temple was but a marble tent. What is seen now in Bethany may be taken as the exact house of Lazarus, where Mary listened and Martha toiled, or as the house of Simon the leper, where the box of precious ointment was broken, and whence Judas set out to betray his master.

HAPPINESS.—He cannot be an unhappy man who has the love and smiles of woman to accompany him in every department of life. The world may look dark and cheerless without—enemies may gather in his path—but when he returns to his fireside, and feels the tender love of a woman, he forgets his troubles, and is comparatively a happy man. He is but half prepared for the journey of life who takes not with him that friend who will forsake him in no emergency—who will divide his sorrows, increase his joys, lift the veil from his heart, and throw sunshine amid the darkest scenes. Not that man can be miserable who has such a companion be he ever so poor, despised, and trodden upon by the world.

A high authority says that it is the proper thing for a gentleman, on marrying a widow, before the expiration of her mourning, to put on weeds for his lamented predecessor.

Many talk like philosophers and live like fools.

Our Olio.

LEECHES.

This animal has had a reputation from the earliest periods of medical science. Even from the time of Homer, the appellation of leech was given to the practitioners of the art of surgery, and in many of the languages of German derivation the word signifying physician is identical with that given to the leech. From an English exchange we gather the following facts relative to the life and habits of this species of aquatic worm, which is indeed among the lowest classes of the animal chain of being:—

"There are about thirteen or fourteen species of the leech, some of which are found in most parts of the world; but the medicinal species is best known, and abound in various parts of the world—as America, Russia, Hungary, Spain, Portugal, in the marshy plains of Egypt, and in various parts of Asia. It belongs to the class *annelides*, or ringed worms, its body being composed of a series of rings, or circular muscles, by the successive contraction of which it moves along either in the water or upon the surface of leaves, reeds, or other solid bodies. The tail extremity is in the form of a cup, or sucker, by which it adheres firmly to flat substances, on the same principal as a boy's leather sucker adheres to and lifts up a stone. The mouth is also in the form of a sucker, and is, moreover, furnished with three cartillaginous teeth, placed so as to form with each other a triangle. When examined and felt with the point of a finger, they seem soft and blunt; but the animal, when about to pierce the skin, seems to have the power of erecting them into firm, sharp-edged lancets, which saw through the integuments in a single instant, and almost without inflicting any pain. Having made the puncture, the blood is extracted by a process of suction, and is passed through the æsophagus into the stomach of the animal, which consists of a series of communicating cells, that occupy the greater part of the interior of its body. The leech having thus gorged itself to the utmost, if undisturbed remains in a half-torpid condition till it has digested its 'gory meal, and not unfrequently dies of the surfeit. If it survives it will be greatly increased in size. They can live for months and years on what appears to be pure water alone. This forms the singular circumstance in the diet of these animals. They delight to gorge themselves with a full meal of blood, even to surfeit; and yet with plain water they live, grow, and seem to have the greatest enjoyment of existence. It would appear as if their three lance-formed teeth, and their carniverous appetites, were bestowed more for the benefit of man than for themselves, and that, in their system of dietetics water is the rule and blood the exception.

The medicinal leech is a native of many parts of Britain, but is now becoming very rare. France is supplied chiefly from Strasburg, whence they are imported from Hungary, Turkey, Wallachia and Russia, and kept in ponds. They are carried into France on spring wagons, and are contained in moistened bags, each bag containing 120 leeches. Previous to 1834 upward of 46,000,000 of leeches were imported into France annually. At present the numbers have decreased to 17,000,000. They are imported into London and Leith by sea, packed in little bags, which are occasionally moistened with water during the voyage. In general they arrive fresh and healthy; but they are not unfrequently liable to disease, which detroys great numbers. There are three sorts, or sizes, the largest and middle sorts being reckoned the best. A large leech is calculated to abstract half an ounce of blood, besides the quantity which flows from the wound afterward. The smaller sizes are comparatively inefficacious.

A common animal in the pools of this country is the horse leech. It nearly resembles the other, but is of a more uniform color, and not so decidedly marked with greenish streaks on the backs as the medicinal species. The horse leech has no great inclination to fasten on the human skin, but when it does so it takes its fill, just like the other, and no more. There is a popular, but unfounded belief, that if a leech of this description does fasten on the skin, it will continue to suck and discharge the blood till every drop in the body is exhausted. Hence they are the dread of every school boy who happens to wade with naked legs into their dominions.

The leech, like many other animals, appears to have a very nice sensibility in regard to atmospheric changes, and especially what regards the electric modifications of the air. Before storms, or any sudden change in the atmosphere, the leech is seen in great activity, and darting up to the surface of the water in its jar. These animals, too, at certain times, are found to move out of the water, and remain for a considerable period clustered on the dry upper surface of the jar; while on other occasions they will remain for days immersed in the water near the bottom. They produce small eggs, which form cocoons, from which in due time the living young make their apppearance.

Why was Goliah astonished when David hit him with a stone? Because such a thing never entered his head before.

Men are like wagons, they rattle most when there's nothing in them.

That man who lives for himself, lives for a mean fellow.

The Chinese in California.

The yel'ow man, generally a Chinese, often a Malay, sometimes a Dyak, has been drawn into the Pacific States from Asia, and from the Eastern Archipelago by the hot demand for labor; any kind of which comes to him as a boon. From digging in a mine to cooking an omelette or ironing a shirt, he is equal to everything by which dollars can be gained. Of these yellow people there are now sixty thousand in California, Utah and Montana; they come and go; but many more of them come than go. As yet these harmless people are weak and useful. Hop-Chang keeps a laundry; Chi-Hi goes out as a cook; Cum-Thing is a maid of all work. They are in no man's way, and they labor for a crust of bread, carrying the hod when Pat has run away to the diggings, and scrubbing the floors when Biddy has made some man happy. Supple and patient, these yellow men, though far from strong, are eager for any kind of work; but they prefer the employments of women to those of men; delighting in an engagement to wash clothes, to nurse babies, and to wait on guests. They make good buttlers and chamber-maids. Loo Sing, a jolly girl in pig-tail, washes your shirts, starching and ironing them very neatly, excepting that you cannot persuade him to refrain from spitting on your cuffs and fronts. To him, spitting on linen is the same as dampening it with drops of water; and the habits of his life prevent him—even though you should catch him by the pig-tail and rub his tiny bit of a nose on the burning iron, from seeing that it is not the same to you. To-day these yellow men number sixty thousand; in a few years they may be six hundred thousand. They will ask for votes; they will hold the balance of parties. In some districts they will make a majority; selecting the judges, forming juries, interpreting the laws. Those yellow men are Budhists, professing polygamy, practicing infanticide. Next year is not more sure to come in its season, than a great society of Asaiatics to dwell on the Pacific slopes. A Buddhists church, fronting the Buddhist churches in China and Ceylon, will rise in California, Oregon and Nevada. More than all, a war of labor will commence between the races which feed on beef and the races which feed on rice; one of those wars in which the victory is not necessarily with the strong.—*The New American.*

How to Prepare Skins.

A correspondent informs a cotemporary that January, February, and March, are the fur gathering months; and also offers some suggestions how to cure them.—Mink skins are quite valuable; but these little "varmints," which sometimes will kill dozens of fowls in a night, are hard to catch or shoot, so that many farm-yards suffer heavily, before they are destroyed. A steel trap set near their haunts, baited with a fresh piece of fowl; or a "live, box-trap," with a hanging iron gate, opening only inward, and baited with a live chicken, will generally take them alive. When caught (never flay an animal till it is caught) commence to skin from the tail downwards; strip the bone also from the tail, leaving all that hairy caudal ornament, attached to the skin, (which is not to be slit open at the belly, as the custom of some is,) and then stretch over a shingle, thinned on the edges, fur side next to the wood, and fastened there by tacks at the root of the tail and at the opposite side in the middle of the shingle. If no shingle is at hand, an inch board 3 to 4 inches wide and 18 long and thinned at the edges, like a knife-back, will answer the purpose. A few days drying in a cool, dry place, and the tacks may be drawn, the board struck upon a stone, point downwards, when the skin will drop off ready for market. The same general directions apply to the skinning and curing the muskrat, with this difference, the mink tail must be retained, while the rat tails are to be thrown away; though they used to bring a premium at the Schuylkill Navigation Collector's offices, and possibly do still; but the hatters, who buy the skins, want them free from the tails. Skins while curing must be kept out of reach of mice, and always sold before the 1st of May, as the shipping season closes about that time, and the moth soon after eats the fur, and destroys all their fur. The injuries to mill-dams, meadow-ditches and canal banks, by those little sappers and miners, the musk-rats, are very heavy, and although farmers are anxious to have them destroyed, still no means yet employed seems to have lessened their number from year to year.

WHY SO MUCH BEAUTY IN POLAND.—Because, says Bayard Taylor, there, girls do not jump from infancy to young ladyhood. They are not sent from the cradle to the parlor, to dress, to sit still and look pretty. No, they are treated as children should be. During childhood, which extends through a period of several years, they are plainly and loosely dressed and allowed to run, romp and play in the open air. They take in sunshine as does the flower. They are not loaded down, girded about, and oppressed every way with the countless frills and superabundant flounces, so as to be admired for their much clothing. Nor are they rendered tender and dyspeptic by continually stuffing with candies and sweetcakes, as are the majority of American children. Plain, simple food, free and various exercise, and abundance of sunshine during the whole period of childhood, are the secrets of beauty in after life.

Stuffing inproves the fair as well as the fowl.

Wit and Humor.

A Laughable Mistake.

A lady of unmistakable beauty, (says a city cotemporary,) but who was evidently not a close newspaper reader, stepped into one of our most fashionable jewelry establishments, and desired to be shown some gold chains. After a minute and tedious examination she selected one of exquisite finish and beauty, and asked that it be securely wrapped. The courteous clerk smilingly obeyed, and handed over the article. His surprise was positively stunning, when the purchaser threw down four quarter dollar notes, and started to leave. "Fifty-nine dollars more, if you please," vociferated the excited clerk. "Excuse me, sir," responded the lady, at the same time returning the package, and adding, "I thought this was *the* dollar store!"

WHISTLING.—Next to laughing, whistling is one of the most philosophical things in which a fellow of good spirits can indulge. Whistling is a popular prescription for keeping up the courage—it might better be said good spirits. Some genial philosopher has well said on this subject. Whistling is a great institution. It oils the wheels of care, supplies the place of sunshine. A man who whistles has a good heart under his shirt-front. Such a man not only works more willingly, but works more constantly. A whistling cobler will earn as much money again as a cordwainer who gives way to low spirits and indigestion. Mean or avaricious men never whistle. The man who attacks whistling throws a stone at the head of hilarity, and would, if he could, rob June of its roses—August of its meadow larks."

TYPICAL TREES.—For gouty people, the ache corn; for antiquarians, the date; for school boys, the birch; for Irishmen, the och; for conjurerers, the palm; for negroes, see dar; for young ladies, the man go; for farmers, the plant in; for fashionable young women, a set of firs; for dandies: the spruce; for actors, the pop'lar; for physicians, the sye a more; for your wife, her will o'; for lovers, the sigh pruss; for the disconsolate, the pine; for engaged people, the pear; for sewing machine operators, hem lock; for boarding-house keepers, 'ash; always on hand, the paw paw; who this is written for, yew.

In a spirit of profound resignation, and making the best of their troubles, two newmade widowers met for the first time after their affliction, to console each other. With a deep sigh, one of them said:—

"Well may I bewail your loss, for I had so few differences with my dear wife that the last day of my married life was as happy as the first."

"There I am ahead of you, my friend," said the other, "for the last day of mine was happier."

"Mother," said Ike Partington, "did you know that the "Iron Horse" has but one ear?

"One ear! merciful gracious, child, what do you mean?"

"Why, the engine ear of course."

"Isaac," exclaimed the old lady, "take some soap, wash your feet and go directly to bed." Her knitting fell to the floor, as she raised her hands, exclaiming, "what a percushous mind that boy has got!"

A Dutchman was relating his marvelous escape from drowning, when thirteen of his companions were lost by the upsetting of a boat, and he alone saved.

"And how did you escape their fate?" asked one of his hearers. "I tid not go in te pote," was the Dutchman's placid reply.

A couple celebrated their silver wedding a few days ago, of whom it is said that they never exchanged a harsh word during their wedded life of twenty-five years. We would state for the benefit of those to whom this may seem incredible, that they are *deaf mutes*.

DERIVATION OF BUSS:—Buss, to kiss; Rebus, to kiss again; Blunderbuss, two girls kissing each other; Omnibus, to kiss all the girls in the room.

Mrs. Jenkins complained in the evening that the turkey she had eaten at Thanksgiving did not set well. "Probably," said Jenkins, "It was not a hen turkey."

"I'm going to raise your rent," said a landlord to his tenant. "Thank you," replied the tenant, "for I'm blessed if can raise it."

"I know every rock on the coast," said an Irish pilot. At that moment the ship struck, when he exclaimed, "And that's one of them!"

How do you know that Lord Byron was good-tempered? Because he always kept his choler down.

Young men who go to balls will do well to remember that a ball should never close with a *reel*.

An editor heads the list of marriages "noose items," another calls them "feats of the ring."

Wanted, a strong adhesive plaster to make busy-bodies stick to their own business.

Agricultural Department.

New Point in a Good Cow.

"Dairyman," in the *Practical Farmer* for September, presents a point in choosing a cow, which is new to us, but there is certainly sound philosophy in it. Other things being equal, he considers a cow which brings her first calf at a season of the year when feed is fresh and tender and most productive of milk, as the month of June, worth twice as much as one that brings her first in winter. He says he saw a very promising half Alderney heifer which took a premium at the Pennsylvania State Fair, for which the owner asked sixty dollars. He offered to give the price provided she was to calve in June, but finding she was to calve in February, thirty dollars was all he would offer for her.

Long observation and experience with heifers and their subsequent character as milkers have satisfied him that commencing milk in early summer is an indispensable condition to a good milker in after years, and that the difference is fully one-half in any grade of stock. The philosophy of the difference in favor of heifers coming in for the first time in June, he states as follows:

"The grass being then in the best condition to produce a full flow of milk, all the parts that tend to the secretion of milk are developed to their utmost capacity. The udder, the teats, and milk veins become enlarged, *permanently*, and the best cows I ever raised we had to commence milking several weeks before they calved, to prevent garget."

The theory seems to be that milk vessels become fixed in their capacity by their first use, or at least that their subsequent developement will be after the type they are first made to assume. It is not reasonable to suppose that a heifer two years old, under any circumstances, will give as much milk as the same animal will at four years old, with the same antecedents, and in this sense the milk vessels cannot be fully developed with the first calf, if the heifer be quite young. But it is reasonable to suppose that the type of the lacteal vessels in their proportions to the age and general developement of the animal will became fixed at the period alluded to, and the idea is well worthy the attention of every farmer.—*Wisconsin Farmer.*

The More Lime the More Manure.

The old saying that "lime makes a rich father and poor son" conveys, we think, a serious error, though the idea it is based upon be a correct one. This is that lime, while it makes the soil more productive in crops at first, will leave it barren if its use be continued; that it will force the ground so to speak, to its utmost power of production, and finally leave it powerless—exhausted of the elements of plant food. This might be in a great measure, the case, if we assume that everything made upon the farm is carried off from it, as is only posible under very bad management.

But then with grass comes grain, furnishing large quantities of straw, and corn-stalks and blades, giving material for great quantities of manure, and with these comes stock to consume the farm. More horses, more cattle, more sheep, more hogs—the manure manufactors of the farmer, turning all these to the best account, are, year after year, leaving great quantities of the best manure behind when they go to market; the best because containing not one element, as lime, but all that is needed.

Then if the farmer be wise enough to feed away his grain instead of selling, the manure is the richest and most valuable and the soil may be kept at the maximum of fertility, if well manured. This accounts for the answer of an extensive and observant Chester county farmer to the question whether, after the application of lime for so long a period of years there had been any symptoms of decline in the production of the land or diminution of the benefit derived from it. His answer was decidedly in the negative, for he said, "those who have limed the most have been pretty sure to manure the most. Those who have the spirit to improve freely in one direction are not apt to stop at that, but use well all the means at their disposal; they are the best and most careful farmers and their land is constantly advancing in productiveness.

A Beautiful Sentiment.

Life bears us on as a stream or a mighty river. Our boat at first glides down the narrow channel—through the playful murmurings of the little brook and the windings of its grassy borders. The trees shed their blossoms over our young heads, the flowers seem to offer themselves to the young hands; we are happy in hope and we grasp eagerly at the beauty around us; but the stream hurries on, and still our hands are empty. Our course in youth and manhood is along a wider and deeper flood, amid odjects more striking and magnificent. We are animated at the moving pictures and enjoyments, and industry around us; we are excited at some short lived disappointment. The stream hurries us on, and our joys and our griefs are alike left behind us. We may be shipwrecked, but we cannot be delayed; whether rough or smooth the river hastens to its home, till the roar of the ocean is in our ears, and the tossing of the waves is beneath our feet, and the land lessens from our eyes, and the floods are lifted up around us, and we take our leave of earth and its inhabitants, until of our future voyage there is no witness save the Infinite and the Eternal.

The Middletown Transcript.

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 8, 1868.

President Making and Breaking.

The whole tribe of professional politicians are as industrious as beavers in advancing the interests of their respective favorites for the Presidency. The most notable movement, however, on the presidential chessboard, thus far, is the Grant meeting, held at the Cooper Institute, New York, on the 4th of December last, at the head of which was Alexander T. Stewart, Esqr. the merchant millionaire, who, from the selling of bobbin and lace is turning his attention to political affairs, and especially to President making. Mr. Henry Hilton, Chairman of the Executive Committee, appointed at the meeting, is flooding the country with his pamphlets and circulars, and evincing an activity which would be truly commendable in a right cause. A leading feature of this movement is, that they profess to ignore politicians and party platforms; and yet, in looking over their proceedings we find the meeting was addressed by such old party hacks as Francis B. Cutting, and Daniel E. Sickles, who in the course of their remarks endorsed the destructive policy of the Radicals in Congress, which endorsement was responded to, by this "meeting of the people irrespective of party," by "loud applause." Here, then, this assumption of "no party," is shown to be a fraud and a deception, upon the very face of the proceedings of the meeting, as published by themselves. This "no party," Grant movement is too transparent to deceive any one; and it is not surprising that even some of those who inaugurated it, have already turned their backs upon it. Witness the following from the New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, who writes as follows:

There is quite a stir in political circles over a letter which Commodore Vanderbilt has just addressed to Mr. A. T. Stewart, giving notice that he (Vanderbilt) has withdrawn from the Cooper Institute movement which had for its object the nomination of Gen. Grant to the Presidency. The reason assigned for this unexpected defection is the course the General saw fit to adopt in regard to the reinstatement of Mr. Stanton in the War Department. The letter is very sharp, and there is a loud call upon Mr. Stewart to make it public.

We are surprised that Com. Vanderbilt, or any other man of common sense, holding principles adverse to destructive revolutionary radicalism, should be caught in such a trap. However the Commodore has extricated himself, all in good time.

As the caption we have chosen for this article, refers to President breaking, as well as President making, it is not inappropriate for us to print, in this connection, the following extract from the *Anti-Slavery Standard* of last week, in which Wendell Phillips makes grave charges against Gen. Grant's character for sobriety.

From the Anti-Slavery Standard.

WENDELL PHILLIPS CHARGES GENERAL GRANT WITH DRUNKENNESS.—This is an anti-slavery journal. Looking out on politics as the negro looks on them, it deals with public men and measures only as they are true or false to him. But experience has abundantly proved, even before the existence of the present administration, that only temperate men can safely be trusted with grave responsibilities. Temperance is the substratum of all other reforms. How sad the result, when power is given to men who are wont "to put an enemy in their mouths to steal away their brains," this war has most impressively shown us. Now rumors reach us from Washington, coming from different and trustworthy sources, that General Grant has been seen unmistakably drunk in the streets of that city within a few weeks. We know nothing ourselves of the truth of these rumors. We make no charge against General Grant in this respect. But even the possibility of the truth of these reports is of too momentous importance to be lightly dealt with. The nation is bound to inquire as to the habits of candidates for high office. After the experience of the last three years, it has no right to run the slightest risk in this respect. No public man, whose friends are asking for him high office, ought to complain of the strictest scrutiny by the public as to his habits in this particular. We call, therefore, on the national and State temperance societies to investigate these reports. They have this subject in their special charge. They are bound to give us the facts, and save us from even the possibility of such another infliction as the nation now suffers. Especially we call on the Hon. Henry Wilson, a pledged tectotaller, to see that the whole truth in this matter is given to the country. He has devoted himself to the advocacy of Grant's claims. As a temperance man, he is bound to see that we run no risks of this kind. Living in Washington, he must know, or have ample means of knowing, the truth as to this matter. If we are unnecessarily anxious, let him relive us by trustworthy assurances that Grant is now a temperance man, fully able, on all occasions, to withstand this temptation. If the fact is not so, let him explain to his temperance associates how he dares to ask their votes for Grant. It is perlious enough to give the Presidency to a man who was, confessedly, an inveterate drunkard two or three years ago. But it will be the gravest crime to give it to him if that vice still holds him in its iron grasp. Of course fidelity to the negro must be our first and decisive test of any man's fitness for the Presidency. But this test of temperance is also vital.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

If these charges are not true, it will be an easy matter to disprove them, as Gen. Grant is in public life, and his habits must be well known to those who come into daily contact with him. A simple denial, by some irresponsible party, will not do. It must be done, if at all, by men of sufficient weight of character and respectability to give the world assurance of the truth of whatever they affirm. If they are true, and cannot be satisfactorily denied, they will prove to be very damaging to the aspirations of Gen. Grant, and to the expectations of his friends.

In reference to these charges of public intoxication made against Gen. Grant, the Cincinnati *Commercial* attempts to soften the matter by saying:—"But as this usually happens on Sunday, it does not obstruct public business or attract general attention."

Senator Doolittle's Letter.

Read the able letter of Senator Doolittle, of Wisconsin, on the 4th page of this issue. Senator Doolittle is not a Democrat, but a Republican; and his sentiments will doubtless have more weight with, Republicans, on that account. He lifts up his eloquent voice, and wields his facile pen, in earnest protest against the usurpations of that revolutionary cabal which calls itself the Congress of the United States; and which is trampling the Constitution beneath its unhallowed feet, and profaning the Temple of American Liberty. It has erected a military despotism in the South, more galling and hateful than that exercised over Poland, by Russia, or over her penal colony of Siberia. Not satisfied with this, it is stripping the Executive of the powers, privileges and immunities, conferred by the Constitution, and destroying the Judiciary, as established by the fathers of the Republic; bringing both the Executive and Judicial branches of the Government, into subserviency to the Legislative; and erecting, over all, in the person of Gen. Grant, a *military dictator*, with unlimited and irresponsible power!!!

"Can such things be,
And overcome us like a summer cloud,
Without our special wonder?"

Will the people fold their arms and look quietly on, while their liberties are thus being wrested from them? Will they submit to have the checks and balances of the Constitution destroyed, by this reckless revolutionary junto, calling itself a Congress, in Washington? In the eloquent language of Senator Doolittle,—"Constitutional Liberty is already bound, scourged and crowned with thorns, in her own sacred temple! Shall the General of the Army, urged on by the Radical Chief Priests, *crucify her*, on Capitol Hill, in her own home, under her own banner, amid the scoffs and jeers of the despots of the world? Let the people answer."

From Washington.

The latest news from the Federal capitol, is that reconstruction is still the order of the day in Congress, and radicalism as rampant as ever.

A letter from the capitol says:—So far all is quiet. The President won't recognize Stanton as Secretary of War, and won't lose his temper. Stanton won't go out of the War Department and Grant still keeps fishing for the presidency. Newspapers are talking of tearing the veil from before Mr. Grant and letting people see him in his true character.

At a sale in Hines county Ga. last week, a splendid village residence with ten acres of improved land brought $60; a plantation of seven hundred acres was sold for $184, and thirty acres of fine cotton land for $3.

It was contended, before the abolition of slavery, that the consumation of that measure would greatly enhance the value of real estate. But anyone with half an eye can now see what ruin has been effected by this act of national robbery. Instead of advancing the price of real estate, it has reduced it so low that it will hardly sell for its taxes.

Gen. Howard has ordered the Freedmen's Bureau in Maryland to be closed up after the 15th of February.

It never was necessary. The negroes were better off without the agents of the bureau, who served no better purpose, there, than to get the negroes into occasional difficulties. If the bureau were abolished altogether, it would save the country the immense amount of money it has cost to support this useless body of lazzaroni.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.—Hon. James A. Bayard will accept our thanks for important public documents.

Thomas E. Williams, Esqr. of the Maryland Legislature, will also accept our thanks for a copy of the Governor's Message and the House Journal.

THE PRESIDENCY.—Ex-Governor Seymour, of New York, has written another letter, declaring that he is not a candidate for the Presidency. He says his name will not go before the democratic national convention.

Belle Boyd Harding was last week divorced from Samuel Harding, in the Supreme Court of New York.

Belle has a tameless spirit, and matrimony was altogether too tame a thing for her.

The Baltimore *Gazette* has come out in favor of Hon. George H. Pendleton, of Ohio, for President, and the Baltimore *Commercial* favors President Johnson.

VALIDITY OF SENATOR HAMILTON'S EELCTION.—Attorney General Jones, of Maryland, on Wednesday submitted to the House of Delegates, as requested by a resolution of that body, his official opinion in regard to the legality of the election of the Hon. Wm. T. Hamilton as United States Senator. The opinion maintains that Mr. Hamilton was duly elected, in accordance with the act of Congress, and also in accordance with the spirit and intent of the law of Maryland, whatever be its language, requiring one Senator to be an inhabitant of the Eastern Shore and one of the Western Shore.

The House on Wednesday unahimously adopted a resolution requesting the Governor to issue a certificate of election to Mr. Hamilton.

Prentice wants somebody to keep tally of the Reconstruction laws.

Opening of the Queen Anne's and Kent Rail Road.

Interesting Ceremony of Breaking the Ground—Large Concourse of People Present—A Great Day in Millington.

Reported for the Middletown Transcript.

Thursday, the 6th of February, will long be remembered by the citizens of Kent and Queen Anne's counties, as the day on which the earth was first broken for the construction of the Queen Anne's and Kent Rail Road. This interesting ceremony took place at Millington, Kent county, Md. under the supervision of the President and Directors of the Company, and under the immediate auspices of Eureka Lodge, No. 68, A. F. A. M. of Millington.

The day was auspicious, overhead, though the ground was covered with snow, and every avenue leading to the town was thronged with sleighs and other vehicles, which had conveyed an immense multitude of spectators to the town to witness the ceremonies.

Not less than two thousand people were present on the occasion, among whom were many Delawareans, encouraging the citizens of Kent and Queen Anne's in their praiseworthy enterprize. The Masonic Fraternity were present in force, having freley responded to the invitation of Eureka Lodge, at whose instance they were assembled. Besides the Eureka Lodge, large deputations were present from Corsica Lodge, of Centreville; Chester Lodge, of Chestertown; and Union Lodge, of Middletown, Del. The ancient and honorable Order made a very fine display as they marched and countermarched through the town.

The procession was formed at "high noon" and moved in regular order, to the sound of music from the Smyrna Brass Band, and was joined by a large number of citizens, and also by the Methodist Episcopal Sabbath School of the town, with banners and other devices; and in the intervals of the music by the Band, they sang their sweetest carols and contributed much by their presence to enliven the scene.

A large stand had been erected to accommodate the Officers of the Rail Road Company, the Marshal and Officers of the Order, the Orators of the day, and the Reporters. The spot selected for breaking the ground, immediately in front of the stand, was surmounted by a beautiful arch, and handsomely festooned with evergreens. To Past Master Colonel LEMUEL ROBERTS, of Queen Anne's county, was assigned the honor of breaking the ground, which duty he performed at fifteen minutes of two o'clock, P. M.

The following is the Order of the Procession, and of the interesting ceremonies inaugurated by Eureka Lodge, in honor of the occasion:

Marshal of the Day.
Tyler, with drawn sword.
Stewards, with white rods.
Entered Apprentices.
Fellow Crafts.
Master Masons.
Junior Warden, carrying the Vessel of Corn.
Senior Warden, carrying the Vessel of Wine.
Past Master, carrying the Vessel of Oil.
Secretary and Treasurer.
Past Master, with Holy Bible.
S. Deacon—W. Master—J. Deacon.
Sabbath School.
Citizens.

The procession having arrived at the arch, opened to the right and left, and uncovered, the Worshipful Master and his Officers ascended to the platform, and the rest of the brethren surrounded it. The W. M. commanded silence in the usual Masonic form, when a Masonic Ode was sung in fine style. Prayer was then offered by Rev. E. Stubbs, Chaplain of Chester Lodge.

The W. M. and the Officers then descended from the platform when the J. W. presented the W. M. with the Vessel of Corn, saying:

"W. M. I present you with the Corn of Nourishment."

The W. M. poured it on the earth.

The S. W. presented the Vessel of Wine, saying:

"W. M. I present you with the Wine of Refreshment."

The W. M. poured it on the earth.

The P. M. presented the Vessel of Oil, saying:

"W. M. I present you with the Oil of Joy."

The W. M. poured it on the earth and said:

"May the all-bounteous Author of Nature bless the inhabitants of this place and country with all the necessaries, conveniencies and comforts of life, assist in the construction and completion of this Rail Road, protect the workmen from accident, long preserve this road from decay, and grant to us all a supply of the Corn of Nourishment, the Wine of Refreshment, and the Oil of Joy."

To which the brethren responded: "So mote it be."

Past Master Roberts then opened the earth, when the Lodge gave the public grand honors.

The W. M. James M. Lees, reascended the platform and delivered the Spade to the Contractor, George Stearns, Esq. of Wilmington, saying:

"Worthy sir, having thus, as W. M. of Eureka Lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, opened the earth for the Rail Road, I now deliver this implement into your hands, intrusting you with the superintendance and direction of the work, having full confidence in your skill and capacity to conduct the same."

The implement was received by Mr. Stearns with a few brief but pertinent remarks, in which he assured the W. M. that the road should be constructed upon the "level" and upon the "square."

A Masonic Ode was then sung, after which the W. M. addressed the assembly as follows:

"Men and brethren here assembled, be it known unto you that we be lawful Masons, true and faithful to the laws of our country, and engaged by solemn obligations to erect magnificent works to be serviceable to the brethren and to fear God, the Great Architect of the Universe. We have among us, concealed from the eyes of all men, secrets which cannot be divulged and which have never been found out; but these secrets are lawful and honorable, and not repugnant to the laws of God or man. They were entrusted to the Masons of ancient times, and having been faithfuliy transmitted to us, it is our duty to convey them unimpaired to the latest posterity. Unless our craft were good and our calling honorable we should not have lasted for so many centuries, nor should we have been honored with the patronage of so many illustrious men in all ages, who have ever shown themselves ready to promote our interests and defend us from all adversarics. We have assembled here to-day, in the face of you all, to open this the Queen Anne's and Kent Rail Road, which we pray God may deserve to prosper, by becoming the means of promoting the interest of our counties and State, and of promoting harmony and brotherly love throughout the world, till time shall be no more."

To which the brethren responded, "So mote it be. Amen."

When the ceremony was over, and the officers had resumed their places upon the stand, Major Benjamin T. Biggs, of Delaware, stepped forward and proposed three cheers for the Queen Annes and Kent Railroad, which were given with a will. George Stearns, Esqr. the Contractor, then proposed three cheers for Major Biggs, whose untiring exertions had been mainly instrumental in carrying forward the enterprise to its present stage of progress. The proposition of Mr. Stearns met a hearty response from the multitude, and the welkin rang again. Hats and handkerchiefs waved in the air, and the drums rolled responsive to the enthusiastic shouts of the people.

The Choir of the M. E. Church then sang, in a very effective and spirited manner, "*A Cry from Macedonia*" "*Come and help us*," after which the Band struck up an enlivening air.

The Worshipful Master then introduced to the audience Lloyd Tilghman, Esq. President of the Queen Anne's Rail Road, who made a brief address appropriate to the occasion, paying a glowing tribute to the Ancient and Honorable Order, thanking them in behalf of the Rail Road Company for the handsome manner in which they had inaugurated the work.

Past Master Col. Lemuel Roberts, on behalf of the Order, responded to the complimentary remarks of Mr. Tilghman, and made a statement showing the resources in the hands of the company for the construction of the road, which is contracted for at $300,000. Queen Anne's had *given* to the enterprise $110,000, her portion of the internal improvement fund coming from the State, and had subscribed $60,000 more, making $170,000, in addition to private subscriptions amounting to $70,000, making the sum total of $240,000.

Major Benjamin T. Biggs, of Delaware, was next introduced to the audience as one of the "steam engines" of the Queen Annes and Kent Rail Road, in allusion to the energy he had displayed in pushing forward the work. Major B. delivered a very able and animated address, recurring to the apathy and indifference he had encountered, when one year ago he first visited Millington in furtherance of the project. In Queen Annes, at Centreville, he met the President and other gentlemen, who were disposed to co-operate with him in the enterprize, and they set to work, overcoming all difficulties, and now the road is in a fair way for speedy completion. Major B. urged the importance of further subscriptions to the stock of the road, and dwelt upon the many advantages to result from it. He appealed to the ladies, many of whom were present, to give it their valuable aid, and advised the single ones to refuse their hands to suitors who had not previously invested in Rail Road stock.

George Vickers, Esq. President of the Kent Rail Road, next addressed the assemblage, seconding the efforts of those who preceded him, by an earnest appeal to all present in behalf of the work.

The benediction was pronounced by the chaplain, when the brethren made the usual response, after which the procession returned to town and was dismissed.

A sumptuous dinner had been prepared for the Order and all invited guests, at the hotel of Mr. J. S. Haines, by the munificence of Eureka Lodge, and when the brethren of the mystic tie were summoned from "labor" to "refreshment," they found that Kent was indeed "a land of corn, and wine and oil," not merely emblematically, but actually.

The day passed off with much good feeling, and everybody seemed to be imbued with the spirit of the occasion.

We understood that the contractors would commence the work in ten days, and that Mr. Stearns declared he would have it completed at the expiration of six months. We wish him good speed and hope to be conveyed by the iron horse, before the close of the ensuing summer, over the hills and valleys of old Queen Anne's, and to participate in the general joy which the completion of the road will afford to her citizens.

Ohio and the Constitutional Amendment.

The action of the Ohio Legislature in withdrawing its assent previously given to the fourteenth amendment of the constitution of the United States opens up a new question for the consideration and decision of Congress, and as a last resort of the government. The resolutions of the Legislature repealing the past action of that body were presented to Congress on the 31st of January, by Mr. Eggleston, who, in presenting them, said it was an unpleasant duty that he had to perform.

This is the first case of retroactive legislation of this particular character in this country, and hence the subject was referred to the judiciary committee, with instruction to inquire into the legality of this action of the State Legislature.—Another important question involved is whether the President can send back to a State the record of its action ratifying a constitutional amendment upon subsequent action of such Legislature, for the resolutions adopted request the return of such record. We will probably have an early report upon the subject from the judiciary committee, and whatever may be the action of the National Legislature, the subject will certainly be taken to the court for final adjudication.

Meeting of Town Hall Commissioners.

At a Meeting of the Commissioners of the Middletown Hall Company, the following address was reported, approved and ordered to be laid before the public through the columns of the Middletown *Transcript*.

TO THE CITIZENS OF MIDDLETOWN AND VICINITY.—The growing interest and increasing population of our village makes painfully sensible the great need of a Building of sufficient capacity to accommodate the various Meetings, Conventions, Lectures, Concerts, Festivals, Exhibitions &c. that are now driven from the village, by reason of there being no place to accommodate them.

The Commissioners have obtained an act of Incorporation from the State of Delaware. Have succeeded in securing a most eligible lot of ground 68 feet front upon Main street and propose to erect thereon a handsome building of three (3) stories. The first floor to be divided into four (4) Store rooms, with suitable cellars. The second floor to be used as a Public Hall 53 by 60 with 16 feet ceiling, fitted up handsomely and to be used for all public purposes. The third story will be used as a Library and Lodge rooms. Plans and specifications are now in the hands of Commissioners.

To obtain the much desired object we are authorized to solict subscriptions to the Capital Stock at $10 per share, payable in instalments as may from time to time be necessary for the progress of its erection.

We have found many of our citizens enter with commendable spirit into the enterprise, fully satisfied that the stock can and will be made to pay 8 per cent, and every year will increse its value. Applications are daily being received for the first floors, and the prospect of the Library will be enthusiastically welcomed by old and young. As an investment alone it as desirable as any other Stock offered, and apart from the dividends the increased value of every kind of property in the village and vicinity, by the erection of the building cannot be overestimated. So that in reality the advantages to be derived by such an improvement must be acknowledged, and the enterprise commend itself to every man of business perceptions.

With these known facts before us, no one can certainly refuse to subscribe at least one share, and we now appeal to the men of ability, enterprise and commendable town pride, to come forward and complete the subscription to the Stock, nearly one half of which is now taken, and it will be seen in the zeal manifested by our citizens whether we are an energetic and enterprising community or not.

Stock Books are now open at Adams' Express Company's office, Peninsula Machine Shop and at J. M. Cox & Bro's office. Also small books are in the hands of friends of the Hall.

Respectfully,

WM. H. BARR,
J. T. BUDD,
J. M. COX.

Political Changes in New Hampshire.

Charles Libby, Esq. the leading man on the Republican State Committe, has publicly withdrawn from the party, and declares his intention to support the Democratic nominee. At the conclusion of a somewhat lengthy letter giving reasons for his course, he says: "I feel that the country demands and must have a change of rulers, and feeling so, I cannot longer act with the Republican party, but shall give my vote and influence in favor of the Democratic party." At a late Democratic meeting in Littleton, New Hampshire, which is described as "the largest and most enthusiastic meeting that has ever been held in the upper part of that State," the President, twenty-three vice-Presidents, and three Secretaries, so it is declared, were "all late of the Republican party." The Concord *Patriot* says—"One of the Vice-Presidents was a member of the Republican State Central Committee for the past and present year; another was apparently one of the most zealous at their last State Convention." This wholesale desertion of the Republican party has naturally enough sent terror in to their midst. New Hampshire will be the first of the State elections in 1868. It will be the first loud gun of the Democracy, booming over the country the approaching sweeping victory of the Presidential campaign.

The Cleveland *Herald* says "it is no longer a matter of doubt" that Hon. J. R. Hubbell, of Delaware county, Ohio, formerly Speaker of the House in that State, and subsequently a Republican member of Congress from the Eighth district, has come out openly in opposition to the Radical Congressional policy.

THE TREATMENT OF MARYLAND.—The Alexandria *Gazette* has the following pithy paragraph relating to the unconstitutional and arbitrary exclusion of Maryland from her rightful representation in the United States Senate, a fact which is beginning to arrest the attention of the whole country.

Th constitution of the United States provides that each and every State shall have two Senators. In ten States—well, that's nothing; we go on. Maryland, which never "rebelled"—which never "seceded"—which furnished troops and arms to the government during the late war—which was "Union"—which is as much, and always has been, as much a portion of the "United States" as Massachusetts—is allowed but *one* Senator! The other stands "knocking at the door"—nothing more!

ALLEGED INSANITY OF MRS. LINCOLN.—Private letters received from Chicago state that Mrs. Lincoln is insane beyond all doubt. She recently sold all the furniture in her house, and has two old men as body guard, believing that she will be robbed and murdered. Her mania is for selling, and a dread lest she come to want. All her friends are said to be conscious of her mental condition, but think, so long as she is harmless, her removal to a lunatic asylum would increase her derangement.—*Boston Herald.*

A Fire occurred in Chicago, on the 28th ultimo, which destroyed nearly two millions of dollars worth of property.

For the Middletown Transcript.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—It is not our province neither our intention, to enter a controversial arena; but we cannot in common justice to the community about us remain silent, when a certain Observer, tries to explain to *poor* Plummet, why a ruinous system of credit exists.

Plummet has had trouble about getting his wages, it appears, and Observer, from his stand point, (whom we readily recognize as a *Boss* Manufacturer,) writhing under the sting of Plummet's whip, throws up the back of the agriculturist as a protection for his own misdeeds. This vicinity consumes as much material if not more, than any other of the same extent in the Union, where the demand is limited solely to the requirements of the agriculturists. They here, as everywhere, constitute the "bone and sinew," and we know measurably not only by remuneration for value to such men as Observer for articles of his manufacture, which are essential to the productions and growth of cereals, back up those very same manufacturers by real capital which enables them to float. The landed proprietors, though slow to settle it may be at times, are the "forlorn hope" often when banks lock up their treasures, and he is trying by speculative tact to strike the tide of fortune.

Cause and effect are inseparable; but the aim to make farmers solely responsible for an existing state of affairs from which we all suffer, is simply absurd. To one who wishes to get at the fountain head of the evil, and correctly inform himself whether or know, the farmer pays no heed to paper protests, or fails to meet his requirements more than the mechanic, we refer him to the Bank officers, who if they chose to divulge could relate stories which are not "dreamed of in his philosophy."

If $500 saw every laborer paid in town, would it likewise furnish means to procure material, and a like amount liquidate the manufaturers debts? Is it solely through nonpaying customers who are all "agriculturists," as he denominates them, *the drivers of the world*, who fail to replenish his treasury, and take time to feed, that Observer beholds the man of sin stirring the cauldron of trouble.

The reply of the farmer to the manufacturer, concerning his wants invariably meets with the rejoinder, "we don't want the money under a year." "I'll take your note for six months." "But I may not be able to meet it." "I'll attend to that." "If it is not convenient for you to pay, I will take it up." In his eagerness to sell at the moment, he forgets anticipated trouble and reserves his grumbling for a future time, when worried by repeated duns from city creditors he curses the farmer, and credit system generaly.

But to arrive at the very head of this offending is not so easily done; (for evil it is although no one with us suffers much in the end.) From whence it first sprung we care not to determine. The old maxim, the substance matter which tell us, that a very common *Observer* may see his brother's faults, but requires more astute gentlemen than himself or Plummet to tell their own is here palpable.

Whether this system first originated through the wealth of the manufacturer, and indigence of the consumer, or by the mutual consent of parties, we leave others to determine; as for ourselves we think it dates prior to the time, when the steward of Eden was granted life during good behavior, but had his mortgage foreclosed by usurping power, through the temptations of his charming partner.

George's Point, Md. Jan. 31st, 1868.

The Cloud in the West.

The foolish bondholders, on the Atlantic coast, have not the faintest idea of how terribly in earnest the great North West is about paying off the public indebtedness in *the same currency in which it was contracted.* It will be the part of wisdom, in the Bondholders, *to compromise*, and to take their pay in *greenbacks*—not more depreciated than these were in 1863—64—when so much of the debt was contracted. We are in favor of paying off the debt *honestly*, in greenbacks, at not less than an average worth of fifty cents on the gold dollar. This will be a handsome profit for old moneybags, who bought these obligations at *thirty-five cents on the dollar*, and have been drawing *gold interest at par*, ever since.

The Marion County Republican Convention, in Indiana, (Indianapolis, the capital, is in Marion County,) has passed very strong Resolutions, that the Five-twenties, and other such bonds, *ought* to be paid off in greenbacks. The *Fort Wayne*, (Ind.) *Democrat*—next to the *Indianapolis Herald*, the most influential Democratic paper in that State, predicts that the Republican State Convention of Indiana will endorse the proposition that the Bonds shall have no other payment than that kind of currency promised for them.

We recommend the shoddy Bondholders to look out for the Locomotive when the bell rings!—*Freeman's Journal.*

ROBBING THE MAILS.—Numerous complaints have been made of the loss of letters, containing money and other valuables, at various offices on the Eastern Shore, and the post-office authorities notified. We learn from the Somerset *Herald* that Mr. Wagner, post-office detective, has succeded in unearthing one of the rogues at Jacksonville, Somerset County. The culprit is Geo. W. Ward, assistant post-master, about 19 years of age. There is no doubt of his guilt, as the decoy letters were found upon him when arrested. The young man is respectably connected, residing with his mother, and was to be married during the present week.

NEGRO OUTRAGE IN MISSISSIPPI.—In Jasper County, on the 25th and 26th ults. a squad of freedmen who were charged with stealing hogs, waylaid a constable's posse who were searching for them with a warrant for their arrest. An affary ensued, and two white men were killed, one mortally wounded, and five others severely. Only one negro was wounded and arrested. Several parties are searching for the perpetrators.

A gentleman in Hartford has dined on roast crow, and pronounces it equal to par tridge.

A severe famine prevails in Tetuan and Tangiers, Morocco.

Items of News.

California is rapidly coming to the front as the wheat-growing State of the Union. Her wheat crop for 1867 footed up to over twenty million bushels, and as it realized fully $2 50 in gold per bushel, it follows that she is to-day $50,000,000 better off for it. Add to that the value of 4,000,000 gallons of wine and brandy, and an almost incalculable fruit crop, and you have some idea of the money realized by the farmers of California last year. It is estimated that this year 1,000,000 acres will be planted in wheat alone. Give the average of thirty bushels per acre—the estimate is a low one for California—and we shall have 30,000,000 bushels of wheat. This places California in the front rank of wheat producing States. Her corn crop is of small account, and the barley and oat crops will, perhaps, be less than in 1867, but the aggregate will be enormous and must materially affect the grain market.

The Kansas papers state that several cases of poisoning have occured in that State from parties eating buckwheat flour, in which the seeds of the "jimpson" weed had been mixed and ground. The symptoms are intense thirst, followed by crying and laughing fits, in which the pupil of the eye becomes greatly dilated, and finally delirium sets in. No one has yet died with it, but several persons have been affected, and in one case a whole family of four was thus poisoned.

In 1864 a bill was passed by a Radical Congress authorizing what was called the "loyal citizens" of the "rebellious States" to form State governments. In the Senate an attempt was made to require those States to adopt negro suffrage. It was defeated, with only five votes in the affirmative. Now negro suffrage is the cornerstone of the Radical party, and ten States ruled by the sword, in order that it may be forced upon white men in the North.

The captain and two sailors of the schooner Moses Waring, which foundered on the 18th ult., were picked up at sea by the bark Minnie Gordon and landed at Gibralter. They had been seven days without food and were obliged to resort to the flesh of the mate who had died from exhaustion. When they were picked up they were in the last stage of starvation, but are now rapidly recovering.

A Mr. Bingham, formerly postmaster at Abbeville, South Carolina, but who had been made Deputy Collector for information lodged by him which led th the seizure of over eighty distilleries in Abbeville, Hart and Elbert districts, was shot recently through the shoulder by some person who is said to have been hired by the distillers for this purpose.

The Gardiner (Maine) *Journal* says the millmen, and everybody else almost, are wishing for a rain, for the drought is very great. The lumber mills are running half the time on turns, and the paper mills are running only about half time. Many of the wells and cisterns are also dry.

In St. Louis a father was so utterly destitute as to be obliged to carry his own dead child, uncoffined, to the cemetery; but being unprovided with a burial certificate was compelled to carry the body back to the city, and thence again to the place of burial.

Dr. A. G. Moore, of Baltimore, was shot by Mrs. Edward A. Pollard, on the 28th. Mrs. P called on the Dr. an intimate friend of her husband, at the Maltby House, to learn of his whereabouts, when a difficulty arose, resulting in the shooting.

A very severe gale passed over England on Saturday last. It did considerable damage to property, both in London and Liverpool. Many persons were struck and seriously injured by falling timbers, and several were killed outright.

Two hundred carriage makers in Portland, Maine, struck work last week because the employers reduced the rate of wages twenty per-cent. The latter prefer to suspend operations rather than carry them on at the old rate.

A New York restaurant keeper is making arrangements to serve his customers with horseflesh. He proposes to give them plain sirloin, ribs, fillet steak, mince and hash, besides soup, which is to be composed of the legs of the animal.

The mineral and marl lands in Greene and Madison, Va., have attracted a Northern purchaser, who desires to buy 100,000 acres in the mineral region, and settle a German colony there.

The latest advices from Panama represent that the revolution in Peru has been successful. The Dictator was compelled to take refuge on board the United States steamer Wyack, which soon afterwards conveyed him to Chili.

During the suspension of navigation, a line of stages is being run from Easton Talbot county to Greensboro. The completion of the Maryland and Delaware road will avoid any necessity for this a year from now.

Eighteen prisoners escaped from jail at St. Joseph, Missouri, on Saturday last, During the *melee* the brother of the Sheriff was killed and one of the prisoners severely wounded.

Late despatches received at London from Athens report that another battle has taken place between the Turks and the Cretans, in which the latter were successful.

The first Alaska paper was published by the expedition sent by the Western Union Telegraph Company, and was called the *Esquimaux*.

President Salnave, of Hayti, avows his intention of preventing, by force of arms, the cession of the Bay of Samana to the United States.

The Louisiana Republican Convention have nominated a white man for Governor of the State, and a black man for Lieutenant Governor.

A Man in New Hampshire has given $25,000 toward the establishment of a Methodist Theological Seminary in Germany.

A little boy of Orleans county was much astonished the other day when he found his father's ducks frozen fast in a pond.

Douglassville, in Berks county, has a storehouse which bears the inscription, "A. D. 1716."

The King of Denmark has signed the treaty with the United States for the sale of the Danish West Indies.

The gold mine near Charleston, South Carolina, is said to be yielding one thousand dollars per week.

The Middletown Transcript

IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY,

BY HENRY & WM. H. VANDERFORD.

TERMS.—$2.00 per annum, *payable in advance.* Single copies five cents.

ADVERTISING RATES.—One square of ten lines, $1 for the first insertion and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion. One square one year $10; six months $6. For a quarter of a column three months $8; six months $12; one year, with the privilege of four changes, $25; for half a column $50. Fractions of a square to be counted as a square. When the number of insertions is not marked, advertisements will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly. Obituaries published at advertising rates; Marriages and Deaths inserted free. Yearly advertisers must confine their advertisements to their own business.

☞ All letters should be addressed to THE MIDDLETOWN TRANSCRIPT, Middletown, Del.

☞ Office corner Main and Scott streets, over D. L. Dunning's Book and Variety Store.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

Land Sales.—W. P. Biggs has purchased the McCracken farm, near Summit Bridge, containing 237 acres, price $25,000.

S. C. Biggs has bought the Carter farm, near the Buck, containing 250 acres, price $20,000.

Wm. Cavender has purchased the Daniel Cann farm, near Glasgow, containing 140 acres, price $7,000.

B. T. Biggs has purchased the Joseph Palmer farm, in the upper district of Queen Anne's county, containing 220 acres, price $4,500. Also the Noland farm, in the same county, containing 100 acres, price $7,500.

Nathan T. Boulden, has sold his farm on which he resides, near St. Georges station, containing 269 acres to Wm. Millwood, of Philadelphia, for $22,480.

James H. Ray has sold his farm in Pencader Hundred, of 103 acres, to Samuel Harris, for $5,500.

Hung Himself.—A German named Wm. Morris, who has been confined in New Castle prison about four months, for stealing clothing from Frank Cochran, of Middletown, was found hanging by the neck, last Tuesday afternoon, about three o'clock. He had tied a piece of warp, taken form the one he was weaving into cloth, in his cell, and tied it to the top of the iron door of his cell. He was discovered by the Warden, who immediately cut him down and sent for Drs. Merrit and Ferris, who did all in their power to cause a speedy recovery. He is still insensible, but hopes are entertained of his recovery. His term of imprisonment will not expire until next November.—*Del. Republican.*

Daring Robbery.—On Saturday night, between 12 and 1 o'clock, as Mr J. J. Morris, agent for the Delaware Railroad Company, and also of the Adams Express Company, at Salisbury, Md. was going home from his office, some villain came up behind him and knocked him senseless. When he returned to consciousness he found that he had been robbed of between $900 and $1000, all except about $50 of his own, belonging to the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company and the Adams Express Company. No clue to the thief has been obtained.

Brutal Outrage.—A negro boy named Aaron Conner, from 15 to 16 years of age, committed a rape, on Wednesday afternoon last, upon the daughter of Mr. Wm. Giles, near Armstrong's Corner, as she was returning from school. He was arrested by two young gentlemen in the neighborhood, brought to this town, and taken before a magistrate, who committed him to New Castle jail, whither he was taken by Constable Lane. The victim of this outrage, we understand, is only about twelve or fifteen years of age.

Mules.—The extent to which these serviceable animals are employed by the farmers in this section, may be inferred from the fact, that since the 10th of January, 122 have been sold at Davis' stables, in this town, at an average of $170 a piece, making the aggregate sum of $20,740. Enos & Hays have just received a fresh lot of very superior stock, which they advertise in this morning's issue.

Enoch Spruance, of this town, has sold his farm, known as the "Frazier Farm," near Dover, to Alex. Laws for $23,250—230 acres. Mrs Elizabeth Wilds, of this town, has sold her farm, also near Dover, 212 acres, to Martin Bates Hillyard, of that town, for $25,000.—*Smyrna Times.*

Sudden Death.—James Ford, Esq. of Cecilton, died suddenly of heart disease, on Monday night last. He had been complaining, but was in his usual health, apparently, at 9 o'clock, and was a corpse before 11. How true it is, that "in the midst of life we are in death."

The dwelling house on the farm in Maryland, belonging to Nathaniel Wolf, Esq. of New Castle, was burned down two or three weeks ago. The loss will reach about $2500. He had an insurance of $1000.

The Concert and Festival in the M. E. Church, on Thursday evening, was quite a success. The Concert yielded $120, and the Festival $60.

The funds of the Middletown Building and Loan Association, sold at their meeting, on Thursday evening, at 31¼ per ct. premium.

The Levy Court meets at New Castle on Tuesday. The County Treasurer and Collectors are to be elected, and the subject of the construction of the road in St. George's Hundred over St. Augustine Marsh, will be considered.

MARYLAND NEGRO APPRENTICESHIP LAW.—The Baltimore papers publish an official opinion by Attorney-General Jones, of Maryland, as to the negro apprenticeship laws of that State, recently decided by Chief Justice Chase to be in contravention of the 13th amendment to the Constitution. The Attorney-General disputes the correctness of the decision.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Several communications received this week will appear in our next.

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's parents, on Wednesday, February 5th, by the Rev. Mr. Beaven, Mr. Thomas Cochran, Jr. of New Castle county, Del. and Miss Maggie, youngest daughter of Robert E. Hardcastle, Esq. of Caroline county, Md.

On the 3d instant, by Rev. J. E. T. Ewell, Mr. William Henderson and Miss Sarah E. Warren, both of this county.

On the 29th ultimo, by Rev. J. E. Bryan, in Galena, Frank Taylor, of Queen Anne's county, and Miss Georgie A. Daily, of Millington.

On the 4th inst. at the residence of the bride's parents, near Smyrna, by Elder E. Rittenhouse, Mr. Elijah Keys, of Kent county, Del. and Miss Sarah Riggs, of this county.

DIED.

In this town, on Sunday night last, Charles F. son of Clayton and Rhoda Wildes, aged twenty-three months.

On the 3d instant, at the residence of his son-in-law, Baltimore, Robert W. Tingle, aged 74 years, formerly of Sussex county, Del.

At Pelatka, Florida, December 31, 1867, John L. Pratt, Esq. of Dover.

THE MARKETS.

MIDDLETOWN MARKET.

Wheat, prime red	$2 50
Corn yellow	1 05
" white	1 00
Oats	65
Timothy Seed	4 00
Clover Seed	9 50
Butter	40@54 cts. ₱ lb
Eggs	30 cts ₱ dozen
Turkeys	18@20 cts. ₱ lb
Geese	16@18 " "
Ducks	16@ 18 " "
Chickens	16@18 " "
Lard	13@15 " "
Hogs	10@15 " "
Beef	20@25 " "
Hams	16@18 " "
Sides	14@16 " "
Shoulders	13@15 " "
Potatoes	1 00@1 10 ₱ bush

WILMINGTON.

Wheat red	$2 50
Corn	1 14
Oats	70@ 75
Flour	$12 75@13 75

PHILADELPHIA.

Prime red wheat	$2 50@2 60
Corn, new yellow	1 16@1 18
Oats	73@78

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS

Has cured more Diseases in communities where it is known, than all other Medicines combined; and is kept in every Family. It is the Only Remedy that Really Purifies the Blood, and has never failed in curing Dyspepsia and Kidney Affections.

As a general remedy to build up a shattered and broken down constitution, nothing can equal it.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

Mishler's Green Label Herb Bitters, is a specific for Scrofula, Old Running Sores, and Rheumatism.

Sold everywhere. Jan 18—3m

Town Lot for Sale.

A VALUABLE TOWN LOT, situated on Main street, Middletown, adjoining the Parsonage of the Presbyterian Church, 36 feet front by 150 deep, will be sold at private sale, if early application be made to

Feb 8—1t* MRS. S. M. HATCH.

Dr. J. E. REGISTER,

DENTIST,

ELKTON, MD.

OFFICE on North street, two doors above the Odd Fellows' Hall.

February 8, 1868—tf

NOTICE.

A CHANGE having this day been made in our Business Relations by which it has become necessary that all outstanding accounts shall be settled, all persons having unsettled accounts with us are requested to come forward and settle up without delay.

JOHN A. REYNOLDS & SONS.

Middletown, February 1, 1868. feb 8—1m

LARGE SALE OF STOCK & FARMING UTENSILS.

THE subscriber intending to relinquish farming, will sell at Public Sale, at his residence on Bohemia Manor, one mile from St. Augustine, on the farm belonging to Benj. F. Sluyter, on

Thursday, the 20th of February, instant,

his entire Stock and Farming Utensils, without reserve, consisting of 10 head of HORSES, among which are 1 pair Black Family Horses, perfectly kind and gentle in all kinds harness; 1 pair fine Sorrel Mares, coming 4 years old, good travelers; 1 good Driving Horse, 2 Mares with foal, 2 two-year old Colts, good stock; 1 Yearling Colt, good stock. Also, 25 head of CATTLE, among which are 10 head good Milch Cows, coming in profit; several three-year old Heifers, coming in profit and of good stock; 1 two-year old Bull, good stock; 1 yoke good Work Oxen, 90 Ewes and 2 Bucks; 20 head of fine Shoats and 1 Brood Sow.

Carriages, Farming Utensils, &c.

1 Germantown Carriage, nearly new; 1 Shifting Top Buggy with Pole, 2 Farm Wagons, nearly new, one with iron axle; 1 Mill Dearborn, nearly new, with Shafts and Pole; 1 Haines & Woods' Drill, nearly new; 1 Pennington Improved Reaper, nearly new; 1 Manny Reaper, 1 Wheel Rake, 1 Roller, 1 Grain Fan in good order, 1 Hand Corn Sheller, 1 Reading Sheller in good order, 1 Pelton Horse Power, nearly new; 1 Thresher and Cleaner, Scythes and Cradles, 1 Cutting Box, Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Shovels, Forks, Hoes, Spades, Grindstone, Cross-cut Saw, Double and Single Harness, Bridles and Collars, Wagon Harness, Plow Gears, Single, Double and Three Horse Trees, and many other articles used on a farm. Seed Oats by the bushel, and Blades by the hundred. The half of one hundred and four acres of Wheat in the Ground.

THE TERMS OF SALE ARE:—All sums of $10 and under, cash; on all sums over $10 a credit of 8 months will be given, the purchaser giving note with approved security, bearing interest from date. Stamps at expense of purchasers.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Feb 8—2t* WILLIAM T. PURDY.

WRAPPING PAPER,

OLD NEWSPAPERS, fifty cents a hundred, for sale at this office.

February 1 tf.

POPULAR GOODS AT POPULAR PRICES.

HAVING completed our arrangements for the following year, we are now prepared to offer great advantages to our friends and the public in general in the assortment and prices of our usual large line of well selected Goods, consisting in part as follows:

NEW YORK MILLS, WAMSUTTA, WILLIAMSVILLE & AMOSKEAG

FINE BLEACHED SHIRTINGS.

Utica 5-4 and 10-4 Bleached Sheetings. Atlantic A, New Market R R. Pacific and Salmon Falls

Heavy Brown Shirtings.

Pocasset 40 inch, and Indian Head 6-4 Brown Sheetings.

Merrimac, Cocheco, American, Sprague, Oriental, Richmond and Conestoga Prints; besides a full assortment of the best makes American Printed Delaines.

☞ A few pieces of those EXTRA HEAVY KERSEYS at the old price.

An unusually large and attractive stock of

DRESS GOODS,

Alpacas, Cloths, Cassimeres, Hosiery, Linens, White Goods, Shawls, Flannels, Notions, Balmoral Skirts, Gents' Furnishing Goods, &c. &c.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Gentlemen's Calf Boots and Over Shoes, Men's and Boys' Extra Heavy Leather Boots and Brogans, Ladies, Misses and Children's Balmorals and Over Shoes.

A Full Assortment of Groceries,

Provisions, Hardware, Queensware, Woodenware, Stoneware, Earthenware, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Window Glass, Paint Brushes, &c. All of which we offer at the very lowest market rates, and cordially invite all to call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere, as it is no trouble whatever to show our goods.

The credit system having been recently reduced among the Wholesale Merchants and Jobbers of the cities almost to a cash basis, our terms hereafter will be SIX MONTHS CREDIT, OR FIVE PER CENT OFF FOR CASH on all sums over $1.

JOHN A. REYNOLDS & SONS,

Febuary 8 Middletown.

Bargains, this Way, Gentlemen.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE undersigned, residing between Ginn's Corner and the Pine Tree, will sell at Public Sale, on

Wednesday, the 12th of February, instant,

at 1 o'clock, P. M. 16 head of superior HORSES, 2 are good Driving Horses, 2 Mares with Foal, and 10 good Farm Horses that work in any harness; 1 Cow and 10 head of Sheep.

1 new Buggy, 2 Single Carriages, 1 set Double Harness, 3 sets Single Harness, nearly new; 2 Buffalo Robes and Blankets, 1 very fine Robe of Assorted Skins, and many other articles.

TERMS OF SALE.—All sums of $20 and under, cash; over $20, a credit of six months will be given. A bankable note and endorser, with interest and stamps, will be required.

CHRISTIAN ALBRIGHT,
CHRISTIAN KENSLER.

S. M. ENOS, Auctioneer. Feb 8—1t*

More Mules and Better Ones.

ENOS & HAYES have just received a fresh lot of very fine YOUNG MULES, which they are offering low, at Davis' Hotel, Middletown. Now's your chance for bargains.

Feb 8—1t

LARGE SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

BY virtue of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Cecil county, Maryland, the undersigned, Administrator D. B. N. with the Will annexed of the late Gov. Veazey, will sell at Cherry Grove, in Sassafras Neck, in said county, on

Thursday Morning, February 13th, 1868,

all the Personal Estate which was held during her life by Mrs. Mary W. Veazey, lately deceased, under the provisions of the said Will. Said property consists of

2 *Horses,* 2 *Mares,* 1 *pair of Mules,* 1 *Colt,* 2 *Bulls,* 1 *pair of Oxen,* 1 *Steer,* 7 *Cows,* 1 *Heifer,* 2 *Yearling Calves,* 30 *Sheep,* 20 *Shoats, and* 4 *small Pigs.*

2 Family Carriages, 2 Ox Carts, 1 Farm Wagon, 1 Phosphate Drill, 1 Peach Wagon, 1 Pennington Reaper, 1 Iron Roller, 1 Steel-Tooth Rake, 1 Grain Fan, 1 Cider Press, 1 Hand Corn Sheller, 1 Barrel Corn Sheller, 1 Lofting Hay Fork, Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Harness, Peach Baskets, Peach Ladders, and many other articles used on a farm.

Black Walnut and Chestnut Posts, 1,945 Chestnut Rails, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Clover Hay, Lard, 2,500 pounds of Pork.

Also, Bedsteads and Sacking, Hair, Husk, Straw and Mixed Mattresses, Feather Beds, a large quantity of Bedding and Table Linen, a large quantity of China, Glass and Crockery Ware, Carpets, Chairs, Tables, Bureaus, Mirrors, Stoves, Book Cases, an assortment of valuable Books, and numerous articles of Household and Kitchen Furniture not herein mentioned.

THE TERMS OF SALE ARE:—Sums under $20, cash; on sums of $20 and upward, a credit of six months may be had, the purchaser giving his note with two sureties to be approved by the undersigned.

☞ The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. precisely.

JAMES BLACK GROOME, Administrator
D. B. N. &c. of Thomas W. Veazey, dec'd.

Feb 1—ts

PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber, intending to decline farming, will sell at Public Sale, at his residence, on Bohemia Manor, near St. Augustine, on

Wednesday, the 19th day of February, inst.

his entire Stock and Farming Utensils, consisting of 5 head of good

WORK HORSES,

2 pair Work Mules, 18 head of CATTLE, consisting of 8 Milch Cows, 1 pair Work Oxen, 1 Bull, coming 3 years old; 6 head of Young Cattle, one and two years old; 10 head of good Shoats.

2 Farm Wagons, one of which is nearly new; 1 Mill Wagon, 1 Ox Cart, 1 Roller, 1 Corn Sheller, Grain Fan, 1 Wheat Rake, 1 Wheat Drill, 2 Reapers, Pennigton's make; Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Single and Double Trees, Shovels, Hoes, Forks, Grain Cradles and Mowing Scythes, 2 set Wagon Harness, Plow Gears, Collars, Bridles, &c. 1 good Cook Stove and Fixtures.—Shoulders and Sides by the pound.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. when conditions will be made known.

THOMAS R. HAYS.

Feb 1—ts R. T. P. CLAYTON, Auctioneer.

WANTED.

A COMPETENT PERSON to cultivate, on shares, a Farm of 212 acres, in Northumberland county, Va. There is a large two-story Brick House, in good repair, new Barn, Corn Houses, Ice House, &c. on the premises, all of which the tenant can use. It is within one mile of a Steamboat Landing, three miles from Heathsville, the county town, and is perfectly healthy. Nearly all the land is cleared and well fenced. It is suitable for raising grain, and has always brought good crops. Some capital will be required to stock and work the farm.

Apply to Dr. D. R. HAGNER, Washington, D. C.
Or E. S. JONES, Cecilton, Md.

Feb 1—8w

E. REYNOLDS,

Notary Public and Conveyancer,

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

DEEDS, Mortgages, Bonds, Leases, &c. carefully and promptly prepared.

Feb 1—tf

LUMBER. LUMBER.

THE subscribers offer to the citizens of Middletown and surrounding country their thanks for the very liberal patronage they have received, and embrace this medium in announcing to all builders and contractors and those in want of Lumber, that they are prepared to supply them on the most liberal terms. We have reduced our price, as the market has demanded, and we think that they will compare with the city prices. Our stock is very large, embracing a full assortment of

SPRUCE,
HEMLOCK,
AND OAK FRAMING STUFF,
ALL SIZES.
WHITE PINE BOARDS,
HEMLOCK "
OAK PLANK,
WHITE PINE DO.
WHITE PINE SIDING.
YELLOW PINE FLOORING,
HEMLOCK "
PLASTERING LATHES.
SPRUCE AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.
PLAIN AND FANCY PICKETING.
SASH, DOORS AND BLINDS.

Building Hardware,

☞ NAILS AND SPECIALITIES. ☜

BRICKS,
CALCINE PLASTER, LIME & HAIR.

HEWES' PHOSPHATE.

PAINTS, OIL, TURPENTINE, VARNISH, DRY JAPAN, GLASS.

J. B. FENIMORE & CO.,

On the Railroad, above the National Hotel.

January 25—tf

NEW GOODS, NEW PRICES, AND NEW STYLES.

HAVING just returned from Philadelphia with a stock of goods of great variety of styles and qualities, being selected with an eye single to the tastes and wishes of the people generally. Our stock of

Muslins being entirely New,

we can offer great bargains in

NEW YORK MILLS, WAMASUTTA

and all leading makes of Bleached Goods. Also, standard Brown Muslins, 9-4 and 10-4 Sheetings.

☞ We are offering our FALL and WINTER GOODS at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES such as

Ladies Dress Goods,
Shawls, Cassimeres,
Balmoral Skirts,
Ladies' Vests,
Gents' Knit Shirts.

A LARGE STOCK OF

Boots & Shoes, Selling Low,

all being purchased from manufacturers.

☞ ALL WE ASK IS TRIAL, AND SHOW GOODS WITH GREAT PLEASURE. ☜

NAUDAIN & BRO.

Jan 25—1y Middletown.

200 Tons Lehigh Coal,

FOR SALE BY

E. T. EVANS.

100 Tons Locust Mountain Coal,

FOR SALE BY

E. T. EVANS.

100 Tons Shamokin Coal,

FOR SALE BY

E. T. EVANS.

200 Bushels Prime Clover Seed,

FOR SALE BY

E. T. EVANS.

50 Bus Prime Timothy Seed,

FOR SALE BY

E. T. EVANS.

1000 Bus Wilmington Ground Plaster,

FOR SALE BY

E. T. EVANS.

Jan 25-tf

DR. JULIEN J. VANDERFORD,

Graduate of the Pennsylvania College of DENTAL SURGERY,

HAVING located in Middletown, Del. respectfully announces to the public that he is prepared to perform all operations pertaining to the practice of

DENTISTRY.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH Mounted on Dental Vulcanite, a material superior to metals in its adaptability and durability.

Persons having badly adjusted gold plates can have them exchanged for the Vulcanite.

Great care will be given to Children's Teeth; irregularities corrected, and deciduous teeth preserved until the permanent ones make their appearance.

☞ A superior Dentifrice constantly on hand. Office seven doors east of the Bank.

January 4, 1868—1y

ODESSA NURSERIES.

WE are now offering for sale, for Spring Planting, 1868, No. 1 Plants of the

BLACKBERRY,
RASPBERRY,
STRAWBERRY,
GOOSEBERRY,
CURRANT and
GRAPE VINES,

by the dozen, hundred, or thousand, all of which will be warranted genuine and true to name.

Also, Osage Orange Plants, Asparagus Roots, and Early Goodrich Potatoes.

POLK & HYATT,

January 25—3m Odessa, Del.

TO FARMERS.

300,000 OSAGE ORANGE QUICKS, of Prime Quality, for sale,—

Apply to ANDREW HUSHABECK,

Feb 1—tf Middletown, Del.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!

ALL lovers of good Oysters should call at G. Johnson's Oyster House, Catherine street, Middletown. Families and parties supplied at $2.00 per gallon. Don't forget the place.

G. JOHNSON'S OYSTER HOUSE,
Catherine Street, Middletown.

Jan 4.—y.

CHEAP DRY GOODS.

Andrew E. Crow & Co.

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Middletown and surrounding country that they have commenced the Dry Goods Business at

207 Market St. Wilmington, Del.

where they intend to keep a large and well selected stock of FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, such as

Merinoes, Poplins, Alpacas & Coburgs,

BOTH BLACK AND COLORED.

We would call special attention to our stock of

Table and Shirting Linens,

BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED MUSLINS,
CALICOES AND DOMESTICS.
A FULL LINE OF CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,

☞ FOR MEN AND BOYS' WEAR. ☜

Please call and examine our stock and prices before purchasing.

QUICK SALES & SMALL PROFITS.

DO NOT FORGET THE NUMBER,

207 MARKET STREET, Wilmington, Del.

ANDREW E. CROW & CO.

January 25—1y

E. T. EVANS,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AND DEALER IN

GRAIN,
LUMBER,
COAL,
BUILDING LIME,
BRICKS,
HAIR,
CEMENT,
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
TIMOTHY SEED,
CLOVER SEED,
LAND and CALCINED PLASTER,
LAND LIME,
GUANOS,
SUPER-PHOSPATES, &c.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE

OPPOSITE

DELAWARE RAIL ROAD DEPOT,

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

January 4, 1868—tf

AT

A Discount of 15 per cent. for Cash.

JOHN A. REYNOLDS & SONS,

Middletown, Del.

January 4, 1868—y

PENINSULAR MACHINE WORKS.

J. THOMAS BUDD,

MANUFACURER OF

Hand and Power Corn Shellers, Pelton's Triple Geared Horse Powers, McCorkle Gang Plow, Cultivator and Corn Planter, Pennington's Improved Reaper, Buckeye Steel Tooth Self-Delivery Horse Rake, Montgomery's Celebrated Rockaway Grain Fan, Gale's Lever Cutting Boxes,

☞ *Forgings and Castings of all kinds, Iron Railings of a variety of new and beautiful patterns.*

Sole Owner of Noblett's Patent Iron Railing for Yards and Cemetery Lots.

Verandah and Porch Railings of various Patterns.

Hitching Posts, Cellar Gratings, Gearing and Mill Work.

☞ Jobbing promptly executed. Orders by mail punctually filled.

January 4—tf

LEND ME YOUR COUNTENANCE.

IF you want a good likeness of yourself or family call at

HORNING'S MAMMOTH CAR,

Middletown, Del.,

where you will get pictures from the beautiful little Pearl Ferrotype to the life-size Photograph.

All who wish a correct likeness of themselves or friends should embrace this opportunity and call at once.

Particular attention paid to copying daguerrotypes or ambrotypes of deceased persons into card or large size Photographs.

A profile will be shown before the pictures are finished.

A good assortment of Rustic and other Frames on hand.

It will afford us pleasure to have you call and examine specimens.

January 4—tf J. M. HORNING.

First Class Boarding House.

NO. 76 SHARP STREET,

BALTIMORE.

Located one square from the B. and O. R. R. Depot, and three squares from the Eastern Shore Steamboat Wharf.

MRS. GUSTAVUS WRIGHT, late of Chestertown, Kent county, Maryland, informs her friends and the public generally that she will accommodate, on reasonable terms, Transient, Permanent and Table boarders. Jan. 4.—y.

W. M. KENNARD,

OF THE WELL KNOWN

DRY GOODS AND CARPET HOUSE,

306 Market Street, Wilmington,

offers to the buying public one of the most desirable assortment of

GOODS

ever displayed by this old established house. Buying for CASH, selling on the same terms,

Purchasing from first Hands,

AS WELL AS

Importing some Styles of Goods,

all combined, gives him many advantages not usual with retail stores.

A LARGE STOCK,

PLENTY OF LIGHT,

No Misrepresentation of Goods,

AND LOW PRICES

☞ are SOME of the inducements held forth to buyers. ☜

January 4, 1868—6m

The Knickerbocker Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York,

(CASH ASSETS $3,000,000,)

IS one of the soundest Institutions of the kind in America,, as its per cent. of assets to liabilities show.

During its existence it has issued policies upon the lives of more than 23,000 persons, and has paid, in losses, over $500,000 to the families and representatives of those who have deceased while members of the Company.

Special care in the selection of its risks, strict economy, and a safe investment of its funds, characterize the management of this Company.

POLICIES.

Polices granted for any amount from $500 up to $25,000, upon a single life from the age of 14 to 60.

Premiums are payable annually, or quartely, in cash; or the party may give a note for a portion, if the annual premium is not less than $50.

DIVIDENDS.

The business of this Company being MUTUAL, profits are divided among the policy holders.—Dividends payable in cash, or added to policy, or applied to the reduction of premium notes. A Policy on which the Company has received three annual premiums is entitled to three years' dividends on the first of January following the receipt of the last payment. The second dividend is declared on the first of January following the receipt of three more premiums, and so on. (The dividend on the last is as large as that on the first, which makes an average of eighteen months.)

ALFRED G. COX, AGENT,

Jan 18—6m Middletown, Del.

Co-Partnership Notice.

I HAVE this day taken my son, T. W. BUCKE, with me in the Iron Foundry and Machine Business, under the firm and title of WILLIAM L. BUCKE & SON.

Middletown, January 1, 1868.

We intend carrying on the business and giving to it the whole attention of experienced and practical men.

Castings of all kinds, large and small, made to order at short notice.

We keep on hand, and are manufacturing, Plow Castings of every variety, which we will sell, wholesale and retail, so *LOW for the CASH* as to make it an object for dealers and farmers to call on us.

In our Machine Shop we have facilities for doing work of every description.

Particular attention given to Repairing Cotton, Woolen and Agricultural Machinery, Steam Engines, and Mill Work generally.

WM. L. BUCKE & SON,
Founders and Machinists.

WM. L. BUCKE. T. W. BUCKE.

January 4, 1868—tf

DR. MUSGROVE, DENTIST,

ELKTON, MARYLAND,

OFFICE—Opposite the Presbyterian Church. Teeth Extracted without Pain by the use of NITROUS OXIDE GAS; or by the latest improvement—the SPRAY PRODUCER, formed by Rigoline or Ether.

This Narcotic Spray is used where sensitive teeth are to be excavated preparatory to filling. Also, for PAINLESS removal of the Dental Pulp, and for minor surgical operations.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH inserted, from one to a full set.

Persons from a distance desiring protracted operations will please notify by mail, or otherwise, thereby saving disappointment and loss of time.

Tooth Powder and Mouth Wash kept constantly on hand; also, Dr. J. D. White's Dentine.

THOMAS H. MUSGROVE, D. D. S.

Elkton, Md., January 18, 1868—1y

MIDDLETOWN HOTEL.

L. R. DAVIS, Proprietor.

THIS well-known and popular establishment is still the favorite resort of the travelling public. The proprietor spares no pains to insure the comfort of his guests. A well-furnished TABLE, the choicest brands of LIQUORS, CIGARS and TOBACCO; his acknowledged experience as an abundant caterer, combined with attentive waiters, reliable hostlers and moderate charges, will, he feels assured, secure to him a continuance of the liberal patronage of the public.

☞ HORSES AND MULES are always to be found on sale at his Stables, during the proper season; and persons in want of such stock can readily supply themselves on accommodating terms. Jan. 4—6mo.

H. Richmond Chamberlaine,

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.,

DEALER in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals and Patent Medicines. Fancy and Toilet Articles, Sponges, Brushes, Perfumery and Soaps.

Pure Wines and Liquors for medicinal use.

Lamps, Lamp Fixtures, Shades, Wicks, Cleaners, &c. The latest improvements in Burners and Chimneys.

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully compounded and orders answered with care and despatch. Physicians and Farmers will find our stock of Medicines complete, warranted genuine and of the best quality.

Cigars and Tobacco of the best Baltimore manufacture.

Store—Maine Street, opposite Davis' Hotel.

January 18—1y

Middletown Furniture Warerooms.

JOSEPH H. ENOS

KEEPS constantly on hand an assortment of FURNITURE suitable to the market, consisting of

COTTAGE SUITS,

BEDSTEADS, CHAIRS, WASHSTANDS,

Parlor and Dining Room Furniture, &c.

ALSO

FURNISHING UNDERTAKER.

COFFINS of all kinds and styles; Metalic Caskets; Patent Burial Cases to order. Jan. 4. tf.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND VARIETY STORE.

SCHOOL BOOKS and Miscellaneous Works, Bibles, Prayer Books and Hymn Books, BLANK BOOKS, in various styles of binding. Tuck, Memorandum and Pass Books.

Stationery of all kinds.

Photograph Albums, Work Boxes, Fancy Boxes, Writing Desks, Ladies' Satchels, Pocket Books, Port Folios, Purses, Portmonaies, Segar Cases, Picture Frames, Tassels and Cords, Looking Glasses.

Back Gammon Boards,

CHESS & CHECKER MEN,

GAMES OF ALL KINDS.

Rubber Pencils and Penholders, Writing Fluid Ink Stands, Pocket Cutlery, Rogers' Scissors, Sleeve Buttons, Studs, Breast Pins, Finger Rings Spectacles, Violin Strings, Combs, Brushes, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Gum Bands, Watch Keys, Key Rings, and Puff Boxes.

A Fine Assortment of Colgate & Co's. Soap,

PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS, Wright's and Taylor's Superior Extracts, Pomades, Hair Oils, and Dental Soap, of the first quality.

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS.

Neck Ties of various styles, Bismarck Collars, Gloves, Hose, Handkerchiefs, Cuffs, Wristlets, &c. &c.

Segars, Tobacco Pipes, Meerschaums, and Tobacco Pouches.

Lamps, Lamp Chimneys, Wicks and Coal Oil.

DEALER IN NEWSPAPERS—

New York Ledger, Harper's Weekly, Bazaar and Magazine, Frank Leslie, Chimney Corner, Weekly, Boys and Girls Weekly, Gleason's Literary Companion, Godey's, Peterson's, Atlantic, Arthur's, Galaxy and Mme. Demorest's Magazines.

☞ A large variety of Fancy Articles. ☜

Call and examine, at

D. L. DUNNING'S,
Corner of Main and Scott streets,
Jan 4.—3mo. Middletown, Del.

MIDDLETOWN STOVE HOUSE.

S. W. ROBERTS,

TAKES pleasure in announcing to his friends of Middletown and surrounding country, that the liberal patronge he has received has induced him to offer to the public the greatest variety, and best selected stock of Stoves, both Cooking and Heating, ever offered in Middletown, and at prices that cannot fail to please. Among the assortment are the following

COOK STOVES.

NIAGARA, NOBLE COOK, MONITOR, CORAL COOK, WM. PENN, LEHIGH, and others made in the city.

PARLOR STOVES.

BRILLIANT, DEW DROP, GAS BURNING BASE, UNION AIR TIGHT, GEM, OUR PARLOR.

Also, SEXTON'S PARLOR HEATERS.

Stoves of all kinds suitable for Stores, Offices, Bar-rooms, and School Houses.

Also, the Morning Glory and the Oriental, both unsurpassed in beauty and efficiency. They can be seen in operation at the store of the proprietor.

All sizes of Bar-room Stoves and Ten-plate Stoves repaired at short notice.

Old Stoves taken in exchange.

☞ TIN WARE at wholesale and retail. ☜

As I have practical workmen employed, I think I can give satisfaction to all who favor me with their work. Particular attention paid to Roofing and Spouting.

S. W. ROBERTS.

Middletown, January 4, 1868—1y

TO THE READERS OF The Middletown Transcript.

A WELL KNOWN wit once said: Clothes do not make the man, but they do very much to make him look respectable after he is made. Men are always apt to judge others by their external appearance, and justly so, for neatness of person is just as much the characteristic of a gentleman as a high sense of honor or unquestionable veracity; in this view, therefore, it behooves every man not only to procure good clothing but to have it made in the most elegant and fashionable shape, and we know of no establishment in town which better insures these desirable qualities than

WILDES' STAR CLOTHING HALL,

Main Street, Middletown, Del.

N. B.—Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings kept constantly on hand and made to order.

January 25—m

FRANCIS TARONI

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has recently located on the north-east corner of Broad and Lake streets, Middletown, and is prepared to do all kinds of

House and Sign Painting,

Graining, China Glossing, Calcemining, Paper Hanging, &c.

All work done with neatness and despatch.

He invites the public to give him a call, as he flatters himself that he will be able give satisfaction to all who favor him with their custom.

All orders will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

January 11—6m

WINE AND LIQUOR STORE,

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

THE undersigned take this method of notifying the public that they have opened a

WINE and LIQUOR STORE

In Middletown, Del. opposite Davis' Hotel, where they have on hand a large and varied assortment of WINES AND LIQUORS, in bottles and casks, which they offer on advantageous terms to the purchaser, at wholesale or retail.

☞ Also, a fine assortment of choice TOBACCO AND CIGARS. COCHRAN & DAVIS.

Jan. 4—6mo.

Middletown Carriage Works.

ESTABLISHED IN 1830.

J. M. COX & BRO., Proprietors.

WE keep constantly on hand and manufacture to order Carriages of the latest styles and finished in the best manner, as we employ none but first-class workmen and use only the best material.

☞ Repairing executed with neatness and despatch.

All work warranted. Jan 4—tf

LIVERY STABLE.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES for hire at the Stables of L. R. Davis' Middletown Hotel. The horses are safe, and careful drivers will be provided when desired. Terms moderate. Apply to THOS. MURRAY,

Jan. 4.—y. At the Stables.

GEORGE GRAY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

AND SOLICITOR in CHANCERY, New Castle, Delaware.

January 18—3m

James H. Frazier, M. D.

GLASGOW, DEL.

OFFICE at the residence of R. M. Black, Esq. Offers his professional services to the public.

Jan. 4.—y.

Select Poetry.

ECHOES OF MELANCHOLY.

The loves and joys of earth are brief!
The fairest flowers the first decay;
In Pleasure's footsteps follow Grief;
Too soon we mourn the fallen leaf
And life's departed May.
We yearn, perplexed and stung with pain,
Our long-lost Adieux to regain;
Oh! is it far away?
Hark! from the caverns of the heart,
Faint echoes, phantom-voices, start;
"Far, far away!"
And, sounding from beyond the sky,
Melodious solemn strains reply:
"Far, far away!"

The soul is pained with vain regret;
We pine for what no years restore;
And sorrows we would fain forget,
With clasped hands and eyelids wet,
Haunt us evermore.
Grows there no balm in grove or field,
No plant that may nepenthe yield?
Ah! is there no reprieve?
List! from the grove low murmurs flow,
As though sad sprites bewailed their woe:
"No, no reprieve!"
And from the field, with mournful sigh,
The withering flowers and grass reply:
"No, no reprieve!"

A wildering maze is life, in sooth;
And flickering hopes, as false as bright,
Illusive, lure our trusting youth,
And with their glamour hide the truth
Until our hairs are white.
O, World! O, Time! can ye not give
Somewhat to make it sweet to live?
Must joys, loves, all depart?
The World responds with scornful laugh,
Pointing to many an epitaph:
"All, all depart!"
And, as he sweeps, remorseless by,
The knell-like tones of Time reply:
"All, all depart!"

Public Affairs.

Letter from Senator Doolittle.

A grand mass meeting was held at Cooper Institute, New York, on Thursday night, under the auspices of the Constitutional Union organization, to protest against the acts of the radicals in Congress. The chair was taken by Hugh Maxwell, and several eloquent addresses were delivered. The following stirring letter was read to the meeting from Senator Doolittle, Republican, of Wisconsin:

WASHINGTON, January 27, 1868.

To Henry Leibenan and others, Committee, &c.—Gentlemen: Your letter of invitation is duly received. It costs me a struggle to decline to accept. My whole soul is with you, and with all my countrymen everywhere who are organizing to rescue constitutional liberty from overthrow by that radicalism which controls the dominant majority in Congress. Two measures are now pending, (they have already passed the House,) which, if consumated, tend to revolutionize the government. The first, in direct violation of the constitution, takes away from the President the command of the army and the execution of the laws in ten States of the Union. It places the command of the army and the execution of the laws in the hands of the General, independent of the President, who ceases thereby to be commander-in-chief. In a word, it creates an absolute dictatorship.

The other measure aims to subordinate the judiciary department to Congress also. The number of Judges of the Supreme Court is eight, and the bill proposes that no judgment shall be pronounced against the validity of a law of Congress except by two-thirds of the whole number of judges. Two-thirds of eight is more than five. To be precise, two-thirds of eight is five and one-third. As the opinion of a judge cannot be divided, and must be wholly for or wholly against the validity of a law, the practical effect of requiring two-thirds of the judges to concur is the same as if three-fourths were required. Six judges must concur in opinion to weigh down the opinions of two.

This is placing false weights in the balance. This is placing in the balance, in favor of any usurpation Congress may attempt against the executive or judiciary department, the weight of three opinions in advance, fixed—immovably fixed—by law. It leaves the point to be decided by a majority of five opinions only. If three of the five shall decide in favor of the validity of the law, Congress is to be sustained in any usurpation it may attempt. We all know, as power always tends to enlarge itself, that constitutions are made on purpose to defend minorities from being trampled upon by majorities. Majorities are powerful, and able to protect themselves.

The Supreme Court was established as the tribunal of last resort; to uphold the constitution as the supreme law over Congress, as well as over all else; to hold a just and even balance in our system; and to determine the boundary line between the powers delegated by the people to the federal government, and those which were reserved to the States. In the strong language of him who has ever been revered as the father of the constitution:

"The plain fact of the case is that the constitution of the United States was created by the people composing the respective States, who alone had the right; that they organized the government into legislative, executive and judicial departments, delegating thereto certain portions of power to be exercised over the whole, and reserving the other portions to themselves, respectively. As these distinct portions of power were to be exercised by the general government and by the State governments, by each within certain spheres, and as, of course, controversies concerning the boundaries of their power would happen, it was provided that they should be decided by the Supreme Court of the United States, so constituted as to be as impartial as it could be made by the mode of appointment and responsibility of the judges."—*James Madison's Writings, vol. 1, p 18.*

But how can the Supreme Court hold a just and equal balance between the general government and State governments if three of its judges can weigh down five? If, in case of encroachment by Congress upon the rights preserved to the States, or upon the liberties of the people, it shall require six judges to overcome two?

Just Heaven! has it come to this? that, in the madness and blind fanaticism which rule the hour, it requires six judges in favor of that constitutional liberty for which our fathers and British ancestors have been struggling for five hundred years to weigh down the opinions of two judges in favor of absolute military despotism, of abolishing all civil law and civil government, even, in ten States of the Union, and among eight millions of people?

The case of McArdle is that of a civilian arraigned for trial by military commission. It is now before the Supreme Court on appeal from the United States Circuit Court for Mississippi, on habeas corpus. Congress proposes to enact that this man shall be deprived of his liberty, and sentenced by military court, to death it may be, although five of the eight judges of the Supreme Court shall decide that such an outrage upon constitutional liberty, in time of peace, is forbidden by the express language of the constitution. He shall not be set at liberty if three of the judges of that court shall be of the opinion that the constitution of the United States is suspended or overthrown in the State where he resides.

This McArdle case is not all. There are several now in prison under the sentence of death by these radical courts-martial, awaiting a death warrant from the President.

By the strongest appeals to the senate when the military despotism bill passed in 1867, the minority prevailed upon some of the majority to vote with them, and a provision was inserted that no sentence of death should be executed without the approval of the President. But for that this terrible measure would have been already stained with blood. The President, though urged by the military commanders to issue the order for execution, has refrained from doing so.

In the defense of the great mass of my rights and liberties, as a citizen of Wisconsin, I must rely upon the government of that State.

First of all, the State defends my life; Congress has nothing to do with that. The State defends my person from assault; Congress has nothing to do with that. The State defends my reputation; Congress has nothing to do with that. The State defends my wife and children; Congress has nothing to do with that. The State defends my home from trespass, from arson, from burglary, and all my property from theft and from robbery; Congress has nothing to do with that. In all my dearest rights, relations, interests, family, person, liberty and life, I am defended by the laws of Wisconsin, not by the laws of Congress at all.

Nothing is more clear, therefore, than the necessity of guarding with a jealous care against all encroachments by the federal government upon the just rights of the State governments, for it is only under their authority that my most precious interests are secured. The Supreme Court is organized by the constitution for the purpose of holding, not a false balance, but a just and even balance between these rights, which the State government secures, and certain other rights, just as sacred, if not so near and dear, secured to me by the States, against insurrection in the State, against invasions from abroad, and in controversies which may arise between me and the citizens of another State—all of which it is the duty of Congress to defend or secure.

Suppose Congress, under political excitement, pass a law encroaching upon my rights of life, or liberty, or person, or property, which belong to the State to defend, and that a case arises in the Supreme Court to determine whether the State government or the Federal government has usurped power over the question, shall the Supreme Court hold an even balance between the States, on the one hand, and Congress on the other? Or shall that court hold its balance with one side already loaded down by a law of congress in favor of its own usurpations?

Upon this very question of its usurpations shall Congress prevent even-handed justice, by placing a manacle upon one of her hands?

Justice hitherto represented as a majestic woman, with eyes bandaged, holding a pair of even balances, must hereafter be represented with false balances in her hand, with one eye uncovered, no longer looking straight forward in search of truth, but askant and obsequious, seeking apologies for the usurpation of central power.

In our system two forces are ever struggling with each other—one tending towards centralization, and the other towards the States. Each operating without the other would destroy the system. As in the solar system, there the centripetal force, left to itself alone, would draw all the planets to the sun, and thus destroy that system. The centrifugal force, left to itself alone, would drive the planets into infinite space, and thus destroy that system also. But the continued operation of both forces, the one balancing the other, retains all in their proper orbits.

How long could that system last if the centripetal force should be doubled. The other force remaining the same could no longer balance it; all would go to the centre. If the centrifugal force were doubled, it could no longer be counterbalanced by the other, and the planets would leave their orbits and wander through space.

So if the Supreme Court, which holds the balance between these political forces in our system, is to be so chained and manacled, that unless six-eighths of the judges shall decide against it, the decision shall always favor centralization, how long will it require to concentrate all the powers of government at Washington, and to practically destroy the States as a part of our system?

And, on the other hand, if it required six-eighths of the judges to declare the validity of any law of Congress, would not this government be in danger of losing its just authority?

There is another measure proposed in the House. It may pass that body. It has been reported by a majority of the judiciary committee.

It is proposed by law to compel the Supreme Court to dismiss the appeal of McArdle, and to make all similar appeals to the Supreme Court impossible. I can hardly believe such a law can pass the Senate. It is an open confession that radical reconstruction is unconstitutional, and that they dare not come to a decision in the Supreme Court.

Pass that bill, in addition to the rest, and the last vestige of civil law, or civil jurisdiction, is swept away, from the Potomac to the Rio Grande.

From where I stood this morning, upon the steps of the capitol, with the flag of the Union over me, I can look across a river, and look upon a land of absolute, unqualified despotism. If I visit Mount Vernon, and sit down by the tomb of Washington, I sit under the shadow of military dictatorship, more unlimited than can be found in any civilized country upon the globe. Constitutional liberty is already bound, scourged, and crowned with thorns here—here in her own sacred temple.

Shall the General of the Army, urged on by the Radical chief priests, crucify her on this sacred Capitol Hill? in her own home? under her own banner? amid the scoffs and jears of all the despots of the world?

Let the people answer.

Respectfully, yours,

J. R. DOOLITTLE.

BOOKS FOR WINTER READING.

NOTE.—Any of the books named below will be forwarded by mail, postage paid, on reciept of the price attached to each.

PUBLISHED BY

HURD & HOUGHTON,

459 BROOME STREET, NEW YORK.

1. TWO THOUSAND MILES ON HORSEBACK. Santa Fe and back. A Summer Tour through Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, and New Mexico, in the Year 1866. By Colonel Jas. F. Meline. 1 vol. crown 8vo. price $2.

"He is a good traveller, and combining the disciplined mind of a student with the training of an army officer, is well qualified to give an opinion upon what he observes. His mode of travelling has furnished him with excellent opportunities for careful observation and with great variety of adventure in the prairie."—*Standard, New Bedford, Mass.*

"It is a lively, descriptive history of the country passed through, imparting much valuable information, and makes a capital companion to the Across the Continent and other books of inter-continental travel of the past few years."—*Commonwealth, Boston.*

2. FOUR YEARS AMONG THE SPANISH-AMERICANS.

By Hon. F. Hassaurek, late U. S. Minister Resident to the Republic of Ecuador. 1 vol. crown 8vo, price $2.

"The subject is full of interest, and we commend the volume to our readers as one of the best of the year for information."—*Press, Hartford, Connecticut.*

"The most readable work which for its wealth of information, for its broad spirit of philosophy, is seldom equalled. In style it is graphic and nervous. The description of the ascent of Chimbarazo is a fine specimen of vivacious narrative, while the portraiture of Spanish-American character and life, as displayed in the cities and the country, is minute, and evidently faithful."—*Express, Albany.*

3. ITALIAN JOURNEYS.

By William D. Howells, Author of "Venetian Life. 1 vol. crown 8vo,, price $2.

"Since the days of Montaigne and Lord Herbert of Cherbury (not to mention James Howell again) no traveller in Italy has written mote entertaining accounts of his journey than our countryman, Mr. Howells, whose Venetian Life we noticed some months ago."—*Commonwealth, Boston.*

"There is in all Mr. Howells writes a freshness and sincerity, a quiet and perfect renunciation of pretence, a subtle and strong humor, a liveliness of description, combined with a grave and self-possessed calmness, which make the expression of opinion, the narration of fact, the utterance of emotion, or the bubbling out of an irrepressible sense of the ludicrous alike charming. There is no writer of travels in our day so simple, sincere, enjoyable, and profitable."—*Brooklyn Union.*

4. VENETIAN LIFE.

By William D. Howells. 1 vol. crown 8vo, price $2.

"Seldom a writer makes so broad and fine a mark with his first pen-stroke as Mr. Howells, our late accomplished Consul at Venice, made with his Venetian Life. The critics found so much to praise in this book that for once they forgot their avocation and paused to admire and enjoy instead of hastening to point out the defects and faults."—*Liberal Christian.*

5. THE TURK AND THE GREEK;

Or, Greece, Races, Society, and Scenery in Turkey and Greece, and the Isles of Greece. By S. G. W. Benjamin. 1 vol. 16mo, price $1.75.

"If anybody wishes a small volume of facile, graceful, mobile prose, we commend him to these rather miscellaneous, yet entertaining pages."—*New York Independent.*

"The style of this book is that of an easy narrative, the sympathies are those of a right minded American, and the predilections are shared in common with intelligent observers everywhere."—*Brooklyn Union.*

"The author's account of Greece is not flattering, but no doubt it is true."—*Baltimore Episcopal Methodist.*

6. THE DIARY OF A MILLINER.

By Belle Otis. 1 vol. 16mo, price $1. 25.

"The diary is apparently truthfully written; it indicates some very queer facts for the reformer and economist, some phases of familiar experience, of which a popular novelist might well avail himself, and is a memoir of a kind of life about which many people know little."—*Transcript, Boston.*

"A smart milliner could tell many a fine story. A smart milliner is 'Belle Otis,' and that is just what she does. Her narrative has all the vivacity and piquancy which belongs to woman. Now it sends a keen shaft, and then follows a sally of exquisite humor."—*Albany Express.*

7. THE OPEN POLAR SEA.

A Narrative of a Voyage of Discovery toward the North Pole, in the schooner United States, By Dr. Isaac I. Hayes, Commander of the Expedition. Embellished with six full-page illustrations, drawn by Darley, White, and others, from Dr. Hayes' Sketches, three full-page charts, twenty-eight vignettes, and a fine portrait of the author, engraved on steel. 1 vol. 8vo., price, cloth, $3.75; half calf, $6.

"He has culled the most significant facts, the most picturesque scenes the most dramatic and pathetic incidents from this diurnal record and woven them into a consecutive, pleasing, and impressive history."—*Boston Transcript.*

8. OLD ENGLAND:

Its Scenery, Art, and People. By James M. Hoppin, Professor in Yale College. 1 vol. 16mo. price, $2.

"It pleasantly revives our choicest memories of England, and suggests motives and means for a more enjoyable and instructive sojourn than our rapid countrymen usually devote to the land of their fathers."—*Transcript, Boston.*

9. HOMESPUN; OR, FIVE-AND-TWENTY YEARS AGO.

By Thomas Lackland. 1 vol. 16mo. price, in cloth, $1. 75.

"The description of the landscape on a rainy day, the country Sabbath, the babbling brook at even-tide, the rich glories of Summer, and the mellow, softening beauties of autumn, are wrought with exquisite skill."—*Journal, Albany.*

10. POEMS OF FAITH, HOPE, AND LOVE.

By Phœbe Cary. 1 vol. 16mo. price, $1.50.

"We do not often meet with a more satisfactory and comforting little collection of poems than the unpretending volume just published by Hurd & Houghton of the Phœbe Cary's Poems of Faith, Hope, and Love. They are utterances of a truly chastened spirit, submissive but not sad, full of hope as well as acquiescence, of patience rather than passiveness."—*Republican, Springfield.*

For sale by all Booksellers.

January 25.

BUFFALO ROBES to be sold cheap by
jan 25 NAUDAIN & BRO.

Louisa Muhlbach's Historical Novels.

D. APPLETON & CO.,

443 AND 445 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

HAVE just published, *The Empress Josephine.* An Historical Sketch of the Days of Napoleon. 1 vol. 8vo. Paper covers, $1 50; Cloth, $2.

Napoleon and the Queen of Prussia. 1 vol. 8vo. Paper covers, $1 50; cloth, $2.

The Daughter of an Empress. 1 vol. 8vo. Illustrated. Paper covers, $1 50; cloth $2.

Marie Antoinette and Her Son. 1 vol. 8vo. Paper covers, $1 50; cloth, $2.

Joseph II. and His Court. Translated from the German by Adelaide de V. Chaudron. 1 vol. 8vo. Cloth, $2.

Frederick the Great and His Court. Translated from the German by Mrs. Chapman Coleman and her daughters. 1 vol. 12mo. 434pp. Cloth, $2.

Berlin and Sans-Souci; or Frederick the Great and His Friends. 1 vol. 12mo. Cloth, $2.

The Merchant of Berlin. Translated from the German by Amory Coffin, M. D. 1 vol. 12mo. Cloth, $2.

Frederick the Great and His Family. 1 vol. 8vo. Illustrated. Cloth, $2.

Louisa of Prussia and Her Times. 1 vol. 8vo. Illustrated. Paper covers, $1 50; cloth, $2.

Henry VIII. and Catherine Parr. An Historical Novel. By L. Muhlbach. 1 vol. 12mo. Cloth, $2,

PROMINENT CHARACTERISTICS.

I.—THEY ARE INSTRUCTIVE.

"As purely literary works, these historical romances possess a high degree of merit. They read like genuine histories."—*Catholic World.*

"They are correct descriptions of the countries and the people described."—*Herald.*

II.—THEY ARE ENTERTAINING.

"We regard these books as among the best and most entertaining novels of the day."—*Springfield Republican.*

"The reader is at once fascinated and held spell-bound until the volume is completed."—*Free Press.*

"There is no dull chapter in it."—*Utica Herald.*

III.—THEY ARE MIRRORS OF THE TIMES.

"No one can peruse them without conceiling the author's great skill in grasping and delineating the characters which figure conspicuously in them.

"The study which enables the author to delineate so accurately the emotions and incentives to action which moved men and women of a past age must be close and untiring, and Louisa Muhlbach shows in all of her works a perfection which carries the reader into the very presence of the characters represented."—*Syracuse Journal.*

IV.—THEY ARE HISTORICALLY CORRECT.

"Historically correct, and as entertaining as many of the volumes of Sir Walter Scott."—*Providence Herald.*

"Louisa Mulbach must have carefully and diligently studied the secrect histories of the times and countries of which she writes, and her task is done well and effectively."—*Worcester Spy.*

"No Historical Novelist has labored so faithfully and successfully to reproduce a complete picture of past times and events."—*Utica Herald.*

V.—THEY ARE ORIGINAL.

"It has agreeably surprised readers to find a new writer with such constructive genius and knowledge of character as Louisa Muulbach possesses."—*Public Ledger.*

"Each succeeding novel adds to Mrs. Mundt's reputation as a writer of historic fiction."—*N. Y. Times.*

VI.—THEY ARE FULL OF IMAGINATION.

"She is not only the skillful joiner, but a neat-handed artizan."—*Christian Witness.*

"There is seldom any straining after effect, but it is really wonderful how Madame Mundt manages to sustain and increase the interest to the end."—*City Item.*

"The word-painting of the authoress is much more effective than the best efforts of the engraver."—*Illinois State Register.*

VII.—THEY CONTAIN ANECDOTES OF COURTS.

"Scottish history offered no fresher and more romantic material to the magic working hand of Sir Walter Scott than she finds in the annals of the German courts."—*Evening Gazette.*

"There are not be found anywhere in human annals, unused, such magnificent, such superabundant materials for romance, as clog the chronicles of the Prussian and Austrian courts of the 18th century. By their dress, their manners, their modes of thought, their language, they are almost as much separated from us as if they had lived one thousand years ago."—*Observer.*

VIII.—THEY TELL ABOUT EMPERORS, KINGS, AND QUEENS.

"We learn from her not only how Frederick William and Frederick the Great, Joseph the Second, Voltaire, Rousseau, Baron Trenck, the Empress Catherine, walked and talked in their grand robes, but how they powdered their hair, flirted, and took tea."—*Register.*

"The choice of her subjects exhibits her genius. She takes the time of Frederick the Great, Joseph the Second, for example, and upon the background of the facts which the chronicles of the periods afford, she embroiders the bright and sombre colors, the light and shade of her fiction, with the skill of a consumate artist."—*The Eagle.*

IX.—THE STYLE IS INTERESTING.

"The style of this writer for purity, perspicuity, and elegance, is something greatly to be commended. It is free from imitations, mannerisms, and tricks of every kind."—*The Argus.*

"The translations do justice to the vivid, piquant style of the original; and the story is full of movement and crowded with instructive and entertaining incident."—*The Chicago Post.*

"The interest of the book does not depend upon its character nor its incidents, nor yet on its charming style, but in its general harmony of composition."—*Day Book.*

X.—EVERYBODY IS READING THEM.

"Our people seem to have stopped reading French novels, and English works are complained of as dull. Miss. Muhlbach precisely supplies the public want.

"The novels of Clara Mundt are being read by every one."—*Times.*

"Muhlbach's novel's have a world-wide reputation, and are read with avidity, as fast as issued from the press."—*Springfield Republican.*

"They are winning a wide and deserved popularity in this country."—*State Journal.*

Either of the Novels sent free by mail to any address on receipt of price.

January 18—1m.

BENJAMIN F. MAY,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 79 South Street, opposite the Corn Exchange

BALTIMORE, MD.

THE subscriber, having been at the head of the State Grain Office, in the city of Baltimore for the last five years, thereby having acquired considerable experience in the Grain Trade, and now engaged in a General Commission Business, would respectfully solicit a share of patronage from Agriculturists and Forwarders of Grain and Produce to the city. Such consignments will at all times be attended to with promptness and accuracy, and returns of the highest prices made.

AUTHORIZED REFERENCES:

Ex-Governor Bradford, of Maryland,
Col. E. H. Webster, Collector of Baltimore.
Gen. Edward Shriver, Postmaster, of Baltimore.
Hon. John M. Frazier, Baltimore.
Hon. Hiram McCullough, M. C., of Cecil county.
Hon. Alexander Evans, of " "
Hon. George Vickers, of Kent " "
Col. Edwin Wilkins, of " "
Col. James Wallace, of Dorchester "
Dr. Francis P. Phelps, of " "
Col. Wm. H. Purnell, of Worcester "
Hon. Alfred Spates, of Allegany "
John V. L. Findlay, Esq., of Washington "
Messrs. Clabaugh & Harris, of Carroll "
Hon. G. Fred. Maddox, of St. Mary's "
Hon. Richard Mackall, of Calvert "
H. Vanderford, Esq., Middletown, Delaware.

January 4, 1868—6m

MIDDLETOWN ACADEMY.

THE exercises of this Institution will be resumed January 6, 1868.

TERMS:

Senior Department, per year.....$50 00
Primary " " " 30 00

J. E. NEWMAN,
January 4—tf Principal.

1868. THE WORLD. 1868.

AT the opening of the year 1868, THE WORLD challenges, more confidently than ever, the sympathy and support of all patriotic citizens. A glorious work has been gloriously begun.—Deep already answers to deep. The long fidelity of this journal to the cause of Liberty protected by Law stands nobly vindicated in a splendor of victory shining from Maine to California. Connecticut, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, have thundered forth their verdict upon the misrule and the madness of the Past. But much more still remains to be done. Never was the peril of the country greater. The Radical party still decrees the death of representative self-government in ten sovereign States. Armed with Negro Suffrage, it desperately grasps at a permanent lease of power, in defiance of public opinion, at the cost of enormous taxes and of crippled industries, at the cost of Union and Peace.

To the great battle still to be fought THE WORLD will give all its efforts, all its energies. It asks of its friends in their turn as much; its asks of them more readers and a wider influence. It asks this with confidence in its claims as a newspaper and as an organ of opinion.

The chief use of a newspaper is to give its readers

ALL THE NEWS.

For this the facilities of THE WORLD are unsurpassed by any journal in the United States. It seeks to excel by an accuracy and candor, a spirit and freshness in its news columns which shall commend it to the readers of whatever party, sect, creed, or place.

As an organ of opinion, The World is the unflinching champion of

A LIBERAL, PROGRESSIVE DEMOCRACY,

whereof the corner-stone is freedom restrained by Justice; Freedom pure and simple, in the largest collective measure; the office of Justice being to protect Freedom from encroachments; Freedom of the individual citizen in his rights of thought, speech, religion and locomotion; in his Right to choose his own food and drink, in spite of meddlesome temperance laws; in his Right to make any money bargains he thinks proper, in spite of foolish usury laws; in his Right to buy and sell in all markets, domestic and foreign, in spite of unjust protective tariffs; in his Right to representation in the legislative bodies which tax him, in spite of unconstitutional exclusions; Freedom of collective citizens to assemble for discussion of grievances; Freedom of all local communities to manage their local affairs without central interference; Freedom in every section of the country from the arrogant and unconstitutional domination of other sections. This large and comprehensive idea of Freedom sums up the politics of THE WORLD, which will never be found wanting to this capital interests of the country and of the human race.

A paper published in the metropolis is naturally looked to for careful Market Reports, authentic information, and intelligent discussions relating to

TRADE, COMMERCE, AND FINANCE.

In these features The World invites comparison with any other journal.

EDITIONS.

THE WEEKLY WORLD, a large quarto sheet, same size as Daily, is now *printed wholly in large type*, and (since its union with the New York *Argus*) has the largest circulation of any weekly journal published, save one, published Wednesday.

1. Its market Reports embrace the New-York Albany, Brighton, and Cambridge Live Stock Markets; the New-York Country Produce and General Produce Markets; special and valuable Hop Intelligence: a new and enlargrd department of Agricultural Reading, which will include a valuable series of papers on the Science and Practice of American Agriculture; altogether comprising an unrivalled handbook of current information for the Farmer, Live Stock or Produce Dealer, Country Merchant, ect.

2. A page or more will be reserved for Entertaining Fireside Reading for the Family Circle, embracing the freshest and best Stories, Poetry, Religious Reading, ect., and a page for the Discussion of all Prominent Topics of public interest.

3. All the good Books of the Year will be described with careful criticism.

4. All the News will be given in a condensed and brief, but full and accurate summary.

The SEMI-WEEKLY WORLD is a large quarto sheet, same size as Daily, which, by omitting the great mass of city advertisements from the Daily, contains everything else that appears in the Daily and Weekly editions. Published Tuesday and Friday.

THE DAILY WORLD affords a complete compendium and discussion of the news of every day.

In every post-office district there should be found some active, public-spirited Democrat who will confer a benefit upon us, his neighbors and the cause, by counselling with his Democratic friends and making a determined effort to form as large a club as possible for THE SEMI-WEEKLY WORLD.

TERMS:

WEEKLY WORLD.

1 copy, one year, $2 00
4 copies, one year, separately addressed 7 00
10 copies, one year, separately addressed 15 00
20 copies, one year, to one address 25 00
20 copies, one year, separately addressed 27 00
50 copies, one year, to one address 50 00
50 copies, one year, separately addressed 55 00

SEMI-WEEKLY WORLD.

1 copy, one year $4 00
4 copies, one year, separately addressed 10 00
10 copies, one year, to one address 20 00
10 copies, one year, separately addressed 22 00

DAILY WORLD.

1 copy, one year $10 00

CLUB PRIZES.

Club of 10, to one address, one Weekly, 1 year
" 20, " " " " "
" 30, " " one Semi-Wk'y "
" 100, " " one Daily, "

DIRECTIONS.

Additions to clubs may be made at any time in the year at the above club rates.

Changes in club lists made only on request of persons receiving club packages, stating edition, post office and State to which it has previously been sent, and enclosing twenty-five cents to pay for trouble of the change to separate address.

Terms, cash in advance. Send, if possible, Post Office Money Order or Bank Draft. Bills sent by mail will be at the risk of the sender.

We have no traveling agents. Specimen copies, posters, &c., sent free of charge whenever and wherever desired. Address all orders and letters to THE WORLD,
Jan 18—tf 37 Park Row, New York.

THE BALTIMORE SUN.

PUBLISHED Daily, (except Sunday) A Journal National, Independent and Conservative. Unsurpassed in Editorial Ability. News Enterprise, the Versatility and Spirit of its Contents, and Devotion to the Interests of the Whole Country.

Disseminated from a most important geographical centre, the growing Commercial city of Baltimore, it cannot fail to appreciate the relations of the position, especially to the great Southern and Western sections of the country.

As a safe and wholesome instructor on all the topics of the day and the varied interests of society, THE SUN has a well-established reputation which is zealously, carefully and conscientiously maintained.

Its columns embody every thing of general, political, commercial and monetary information up to the latest hour before going to press, and by its compact and conveniet preparation of matter affords a larger and more varied amount of information than can be obtained through any similar medium.

It avails itself fully of the wide-spread telegraphic agencies of the day, and stereotyping its every edition so multiplies its printing power as to secure any desired speed of production. It is the cheapest and most serviceable Daily Newspaper extant.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—By mail, $6 for twelve months; $3 for six months; $1 50 for three months.

A. S. ABLE & CO.
Sun Iron Building, Baltimore, Md.
January-18.

J. Thomas Budd,

MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Agricultural Machinery, Steam Engines, Belting, Oils, Circular Saws and Tools of every description, at city prices. Jan 4

Delaware Rail Road Line.

Winter Arrangement.

ON and after MONDAY, November 25, 1867, Passenger Trains will run as follows, until further notice:

	NORTH.		
Leave Crisfield,	8 00 A. M.		6 00 P. M.
" Marion,	8 20		
" Kingston,	8 40		
" Westover,	9 00		
" Princess Anne,	9 35		6 45
" Eden	9 55		
" Forktown	10 05		
" Salisbury	10 30		7 20
" Delmar	10 45		
" Laurel	11 05		
" Seaford	11 25		8 05
" Bridgeville	11 45		
" Greenwood	11 55 A. M.		
" Farmington	12 05 P. M.		
" Harrington	7 00	12 30 P. M.	9 00
" Felton	7 15	12 45	
" Canterbury	7 20	12 50	
" Wil. Grove	7 25	12 55	
" Camden	7 35	1 05	
Dover "	7 55	1 25	9 40
" Moorton	8 05	1 35	
" Brenford	8 15	1 45	
" Smyrna	8 10	1 40	9 50
" Clayton	8 25	1 55	10 05
" Sassafras R	8 30	2 00	
" Blackbird	8 40	2 10	
" Townsend	8 50	2 20	
" Middleto'n	9 05	2 35	10 40
" Mt Pleasant	9 15	2 45	
" St Georges	9 30	3 00	
" Bear	9 40	3 10	
" New Castle	10 00	3 30	11 25
Arrive Wilm.	10 25	3 50	11 45
" Philad'a	11 55	5 25 P. M.	1 20 A. M.
" Baltimore	1 15 P M	8 00 P. M.	3 15 A. M.

	SOUTH.		
Leave Philad'a	11 00 P. M.	8 30 A. M.	4 30 P. M.
" Baltimore	9 00	7 25	2 15
" Wilm	12 30 A.M.	10 15	6 00
" New Castle	12 50	10 40	6 20
" Bear		10 55	6 40
" St Georges		11 15	6 55
" Mt Pleasant		11 25	7 05
" Middleto'n	1 40	11 45	7 20
" Townsend		11 55	7 30
" Blackbird		12 00	7 35
" Sassafras		12 10	7 45
" Clayton	2 05	12 15	7 55
Arrive Smyrna		12 25	8 05
Leave Brenford		12 20	8 00
" Moorton		12 30	8 05
" Dover	2 30	12 50	8 30
" Camden		1 00	8 40
" Wil. Grove		1 05	8 45
" Canterbury		1 10	8 50
" Felton		1 20	9 00
" Harrington	3 20	1 45	9 20
" Farmington		1 55	
" Greenwood		2 05	
" Bridgeville		2 15	
" Seaford	4 10	2 35	
" Laurel		2 55	
" Delmar		3 10	
" Salisbury	5 00	3 40	
" Forktown		3 50	
" Eden		4 00	
" Princess Anne	5 35	4 35	
" Westover		4 55	
" Kingston		5 10	
" Marion		5 25	
Arrive Crisfield	6 20 A. M.	5 45	

NEW CASTLE TRAINS.—Leave New Castle for Wilmington and Philadelphia at 7 30 A. M.—Leave Philadelphia 6 00 P. M. and Wilmington 7 40 P. M. for New Castle.

SMYRNA BRANCH TRAINS.—Additional to those above leave Smyrna for Clayton 12 00 noon, and 7 40 P. M. Clayton for Smyrna, 8 40 A. M. and 2 00 and 10 05 P. M., to make connection with trains to and from Dover, and Stations South.

Trains leaving Crisfield at 6 00 P. M., and Wilmington going South at 12 30 A. M. will run in close connection with Steamboats to Norfolk and Portsmouth and Express Trains to and from Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York. They will stop on the Delaware Railroad Line only at principal stations at which their time is stated. Except that Steamboat Train South will let off passengers from Baltimore at any station to which they have tickets.

Passengers from Delaware Railroad Line to Baltimore, and from Baltimore to Delaware Railroad, change cars at N. C. Junction in morning, at Wilmington in afternoon and night, unless trains are delayed.

E. Q. SEWALL,
Jan 4 Superintendent Delaware R. R.

COMPLETE MANURE,

MANUFACTURED BY

HENRY BOWER, Philadelphia,

MADE FROM

Super-Phosphate of Lime, Ammonia and Potash,

WARRANTED free from adulteration. Packed in bags of 200 lbs. each. Has raised good crops of Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Cotton, Grass, Tobacco and Vegetables of all kinds. Farmers would do well to inquire of their nearest dealer in fertilizers as to the results obtained from the use of Complete Manure. The growing crops of Wheat, at this time, freely attest its virtues.

Recommended by Booth & Garrett, Chemists, Philadelphia. Williams & Bros, Chemists, Philadelphia. C. Elton Buck, Chemist, New York. And by all who have used it up to this time.

We have numerous testimonials to the effect that it is an invaluable Fertilizer, and we recommend it highly as a top dressing for Wheat and Grass.

DIXON, SHARPLESS & CO.,
Sole Agents, 39 S. Water St. & 40 S. Wharves, Philadelphia.

For sale by WM. REYNOLDS,
79 South Street, Baltimore, Md.

Also, by JOHN A. REYNOLDS & SONS,
Jan 4—1y Middletown, Del.

Marble Hall, the Great Popular Clothing House.

BOYS' JACKETS, COATS and PANTS, Men's Fine Cloth Coats, Men's Sack Coats, Men's English Walking Coats, Men's French Sack Coats, Men's Black Pants, Men's Fancy Pants. We have

THE BEST AND FINEST STOCK OF

Men's & Boy's Clothing in the City

together with a superior stock of

Piece Goods for Custom Work,

at less than gold rates.

Persons visiting the city, who may be in want of anything in the Clothing line, should not fail to visit

SMITH, BRO'S. & CO.,

Marble Hall Clothing House,

40 West Baltimore Street.

Jan 4—1y BALTIMORE, MD.

MANSION HOUSE HOTEL,

North West Corner Fayette & St. Paul Sts.

OPPOSITE BARNUM'S CITY HOTEL,

BALTIMORE.

Isaac Alberston.....Proprietor.

This is one of the most pleasant and central locations in the city.

January 4, 1868—1y.

For Sale.

PRIME OAK, HICKORY and PINE WOOD by the cord, and delivered at the shortest notice. Also, a fine lot of White Oak Posts.

CHARLES DERRICKSON,
Jan 4—tf Middletown.

JUST received a fresh supply of 2000 lbs. of Buckwheat Flour. Also, a large stock of Dried Fruit, consisting of Raisins, Citron, Currants, &c.

JOHN A. REYNOLDS & SONS.
January 11

PROSPECTUS.

1868. "THE AGE." 1868.

A Democratic Daily and Weekly Journal in Philadelphia.

THE attention of the Democratis and Conservatives of the country is called to the Daily and Weekly issues of this widely circulated journal. The dissemination of sound political doctrines should commend the earnest attention of every true friend of the Union and the Constitution. The events of the past political year are full of significance. The uprising of the People in opposition to the destructive policy of Radicalism, clearly shows that the masses are determined to restore again to power the great Democratic party, every page of whose history is filled with the glory and prosperity of our common country. No more effectual method for presenting the Truth can be devised, than in circulating Democratic journals. It is the intention of the Proprietors of THE AGE to make it, in every way, worthy of the support and confidence that have heretofore been extended to it. Improvements are contemplated in every department, and no pains or expense will be spared to keep it in the front rank of American journalism.

The DAILY AGE contains the latest intelligence from